

THE TIMES

1785-1985

Tomorrow

Pop diplomat
Bob Geldof
talking from
the hip

French dressing
Suzy Menkes
on Paris
fashion

Press ganged
How the KGB
manipulates
Western media

Whitehall farce
Great forgotten
flops of
our time

Portfolio

Two people shared Saturday's £40,000 weekly prize in *The Times* Portfolio competition - double the usual amount because there was no winner the week before. Mr Mark Ryan of Highams Park, London, and Mr Piet Pufford of Muswell Hill, London, each receive £20,000. The daily prize of £2,000 was won by Mrs Janet Turnbull of Hurdley, Gloucestershire.

Portfolio list, page 16. Rules and how to play, information service, back page.

Prince and Princess on camera

The Prince and Princess of Wales were interviewed by Sir Alastair Burnet on television and gave a gentle put-down to the myths and folklore that the media have constructed during the past four years. Page 3

Ballot switch

Britain's third largest union, the General and Municipal, is set to change its rules to comply with the law on secret ballots. Page 2

Kremlin shuffle

Two Soviet ministers responsible for foreign trade and the oil industry have become the latest victims of Mr Gorbachev's economic shake-up. Page 7

Elders offer

The battle for control of Allied-Lyons is expected to start today with a £1.7 billion offer from Elders INL, the Australian conglomerate. Page 17

Honeyford vote

Parents campaigning for the removal of Bradford race dispute headmaster Mr Ray Honeyford voted to postpone a five-week boycott of his school. Page 4

Youthful cities

Disproportionately large numbers of teenagers and young adults live in England's inner cities and the pattern could persist well into the 1990s. Page 4

Craxi rebound

Italy's outgoing Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, is likely to be asked today to form the next government. His reputation ever higher after the Achille Lauro hijack. Page 5

Airports sale

Privatization of seven of Britain's main airports, including Heathrow and Gatwick, looks set for next autumn with a £500 million share flotation. Page 17

Mormon clue

A 155-year-old letter said to shed light on the founding of the Mormon Church is being examined by police investigating two fatal bombings in Utah. Page 7

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Letters: On the balance of trade, from Lord Hanson; criminal law, from Mr J. R. Spencer; leading articles: Miners' breakaway; monopolies; China's birth rate
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Split TUC is feared as pit rebels form union

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The Shadow Cabinet is facing the TUC can be allowed to drag on until the conferences in the autumn of 1986, which would be uncomfortably close to the general election, Labour leaders believe.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the EETPU and standard bearer for the hard right, said the TUC should now "think very deeply" before suspending his union or the engineers.

A number of union figures yesterday rallied to the idea of a commission of conciliation suggested by Mr David Bassett to find a settlement of the difference in the coal industry. But most feel the schism is too deep and bitter after the year-long strike to be capable of resolution.

Some of that bitterness may show itself today when 17,750 miners in Nottinghamshire who voted for the UDM go back to work with the 6,792 who voted to stay with the NUM. One National Coal Board official, however, thought that the conflict might not emerge for some weeks when the two unions compete to represent the pitmen.

The UDM this week hopes to finalize a pay deal for the 27,000 miners in the Nottinghamshire area, but the NUM appears to be further away from an agreement. The breakaway union is committed to incentive and bonus schemes, whereas the NUM's policy is to go for increases on basic pay.

Mr Ian MacGregor, NCB chairman, has welcomed the new organization, but some coal board officials are concerned at how the system will work. It is not clear whether all Nottinghamshire pitmen will get the UDM rise, or only those who opt for it. Some managers believe the split will mean that some coal faces are managed by

Neither of the two issues

Besieged white kills black in Cape attack

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A white man opened fire and shot dead a black and wounded three others yesterday after a crowd attacked him in a pick-up truck near Cape Town.

Police said Mr V. A. Momborg and his father, aged 57, suffered head injuries when a brick was hurled through the windscreen. One of them opened fire with a heavy calibre firearm.

Overnight two blacks were shot dead by police in Cape Town's black township of Langa and a black woman, aged 48, died in a petrol bomb attack on her home in Sterkfontein black township in the Eastern Cape Province.

But police kept a low profile at the funerals on Saturday of eight people shot in last week's Cape Town riots after sealing off the Athlone Coloured district with more than 1,000 armed men.

At least 15,000 people attended the funeral of Mr Abdul Friddle, shot dead by police outside an Athlone mosque on Thursday. Muslim and some Christian clerics led the mammoth procession of mourners who held hands chanting "Allahu Akbar" (God is the Greatest).

Some carried the ANC flag while others bore placards displaying verses from the Koran as well as ANC and United Democratic Front slogans. Sheikh Nazem Mohamed, President of the Muslim Judicial Council, called for a united front "against the forces

Continued on back page, col 1



Organizers addressing an estimated 10,000-strong crowd at the anti-militant rally at Liverpool's Pier Head yesterday.

Hurd devising new strategy for inner city action

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, is to ask the Prime Minister to shake up government action on the inner cities in the wake of the recent riots in Handsworth, Brixton and Tottenham.

It is expected that the coordination of the inner city action programme will be taken from Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment, and that overall direction of government policy will be given either to Mr Hurd or to Lord Whitelaw.

Mr Hurd said last week that ministers would be examining whether inner city aid was being correctly targeted, and he added: "After the experiences we have had in the last few weeks, that is the first question which needs a fairly rigorous answer."

A meeting of ministers last week concluded that the present system of coordination, a Cabinet subcommittee chaired by Lord Young, needed to be revamped to give particular emphasis to the difficulties faced by disaffected young blacks, described by Mr Hurd on Friday as "the under which caught fire in the recent incidents".

Mr Hurd is to draft a minute for Mrs Margaret Thatcher in which he will suggest that the Home Office, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Social Security need stronger representation.

Lord Young's design leadership goes back to last April when he took charge of the newly-created city action teams, regional directors from the Department of Environment, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission, who had been asked to improve coordination and results of government spending in the inner city partnership areas of Birmingham, Merseyside, Manchester-Salford, Newcastle-Gateshead, Lambeth, Islington and Hackney.

Mr Hurd is to reply to a Labour debate on the inner city disturbances in the Commons on Wednesday.

A packed meeting at Tottenham town hall yesterday afternoon set up a campaign to "bring justice" to those arrested and "brutally treated during police raids" on homes on the Broadwater Farm Estate, incidents which sparked off the Tottenham riots (Robin Young writes).

The meeting, to which the press was not admitted, was called at the instigation of the Broadwater Farm Youth Association and the Haringey Independent Police Committee.

Police criticized, page 2

Liverpool withdraws redundancy notices

By Colin Hughes

Liverpool City Council leaders yesterday agreed to withdraw redundancy notices issued to all 31,000 staff and work with a joint Labour Party and national trade union initiative aimed at bridging the city's £225 million budget gap.

If the salvage bid fails the council will go bankrupt in three weeks because financial institutions are no longer willing to lend it money.

Labour Party national executive members were cautious yesterday about the chances of solving the crisis, but were delighted at winning a significant shift in the attitude of Liverpool's militant leadership.

They attributed the apparent turn-around to growing signs of militant unpopularity, in the city and among broad left Labour councillors. An anti-militant demonstration at Pier Head in Liverpool drew a crowd of more than 10,000. Most were Conservative and Liberal supporters, but a character found many Labour voters among them.

A meeting between the general secretaries of nine trade unions and the council's leaders agreed to hold an independent inquiry into the city's finances. The rescue package proposed was actually sealed in private on Saturday when Mr David Blunkett, the Sheffield council leader visited Liverpool.

Four local government finance experts will analyse Liverpool's books. They are: Dr Maurice Stonefort, former director-general of the Greater London Council; Mr Martin Pilgrim, financial secretary of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities; and Mr Grenville Folwell and Mr John Marlow, treasurers of Sheffield and Camden.

Scepticism about the chances of finding a solution were reinforced by clear differences between the two sides after the meeting. While the union leaders said no solution would be ruled out, the councillors insisted they would reject any package which raised money by capitalizing housing receipts, because that would involve cuts in jobs and services.

Mr Derek Hatton, the council's deputy leader, said: "We have made it very clear to the trade unions today, and none disagreed, that any options we discuss will be on the basis of no loss of jobs or services to compensate for Tory cuts."

Thatcher refuses to budge over sanctions

From Nicholas Ashford, Nassau

Mrs Thatcher has maintained her solitary stand against economic sanctions against South Africa throughout a weekend of intense diplomatic activity as Commonwealth leaders sought to reach agreement on a programme of joint action to end apartheid in the white-ruled republic.

So far all attempts by a group of four Commonwealth leaders, who have been carrying out the negotiations with Mrs Thatcher on behalf of the other 40-odd members of the association to persuade her to modify her implacable opposition to economic sanctions, have failed.

Although Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister of Australia, and a member of the negotiating team, insisted yesterday that progress was being made, some Commonwealth officials privately expressed concern that the summit may conclude later this week without a consensus being reached on a plan of action against apartheid.

Mr Hawke said they were trying to corral Mrs Thatcher into agreeing to sanctions - but the lady's not for corraling," retorted a British official.

The venue for the talks moved from the delegates' luxury beach-front hotel just outside Nassau to an exclusive millionaires' resort at Lyford Cay, on the westerly tip of New Providence island, where the leaders were spending a private weekend.

These weekend retreats, a traditional part of Commonwealth summits, are intended to allow the leaders to mingle informally and to sort out their differences while relaxing in swimming pools or over games of golf.

However throughout Satur-

day Mrs Thatcher scarcely moved from the house, named Bali Hai, which has been loaned for the weekend by a Canadian millionaire. She did not even join her colleagues for lunch, saying that she was busy working on a speech she will deliver to the United Nations General Assembly next Thursday.

Instead members of the negotiating group kept going backwards and forwards to present various compromise proposals to her - all of which she turned down because they contained sanctions.

The four leaders involved in the negotiating group are Mr Hawke, Mr Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and President Kaunda of Zambia.

In some of their discussions, they have also been joined by Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Shabaz Rameez, the Commonwealth Secretary General, who has also played a role in these talks.

Yesterday morning Mrs Thatcher joined all of the other leaders for a round of tough talking which went on for almost five hours, the talks were due to resume later in the evening.

The four leaders have prepared a broad package of proposals for dealing with South Africa which contain elements put forward by each of them.

It would involve a declaration of the Commonwealth's abhorrence of apartheid and its determination to see this system of racial discrimination brought to an end as soon as possible.

Joseph wants to see teachers sued

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday that he wished some local education authorities would take the teachers to court over their disruptive action in the pay dispute.

Speaking on Channel 4 television's *Face the Press* programme he repeatedly deplored the action being taken by teachers, saying it was unprofessional. He condemned both the disruptive tactics and the strike action.

Sir Keith said he hoped that English and Welsh teachers would not vote to hit examinations, as their Scottish colleagues had done.

"I hope that they will not sink so low as to behave like that," he said. "They have already sunk in the view of many teachers and heads, very low indeed in doing the damage they are doing."

Sir Keith explained that the Government had conceded the argument that teachers had fallen behind in their pay compared to some other groups. "We have conceded that more pay is needed to attract and retain and motivate people of the right quality to be teachers," he said. "That argument is won."

The Government was prepared to provide an extra £1.25 billion over four years to improve teachers' salary structure so long as they agreed to a definition of what their job entails, he added. This package had been rejected by the teachers' unions.

Last week, Mrs Nicky Harrison, leader of the employers, said after a meeting with Sir Keith that conditions of service were too blurred and confused for the employers to take legal action against teachers. That was precisely why a new definition of teachers' duties was required.



THE FAMOUS GROUSE
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
Quality in an age of change.

Change in vital statistics for a healthier dog

By Sheila Beardsall

The Kennel Club is to bring out revised standards for all pedigree dogs to help breed out defects which damage their health. The guide could also hasten the end of controversial tail docking.

The new standards will lay down the vital statistics of a perfect dog in each of the 140-odd breeds recognized by the club.

The Kennel Club, which runs Crufts and oversees dog breeding in Britain, has spent nearly four years revising the standards in consultation with breeders, and expects to publish the new guide at the end of the year.

Mr Martin Sinnatt, the club secretary, said the new guide would contain "less words, greater clarity and avoid anything that could be construed as deleterious to the breed".



Bulldog: Danger from massive heads



Bloodhound: Droopy look can harm eyes



Shar Pei: Problems with heavily folded skin

dog should look like. After all, we are talking about show dogs going in for a beauty contest and this sets out their perfect vital statistics.

The club and breeders had agreed over the revised standards in all except seven cases.

"The breeders all agree that the last thing they want to do is

produce a dog that has a defect," Mr Sinnatt said. "We have the dog world absolutely behind us. The trouble has been that it is sometimes very difficult to find exactly the words we want."

One of the breeds to cause problems had been bulldogs. The present description called

There will be less emphasis on some of these factors which could be misconstrued.

In future the droopy jaws, or flews, of bloodhounds could be less exaggerated. The present standard calls for them to be "as heavy as possible". Breeders in their eagerness to follow this advice had been breeding dogs with eye problems as heavy flews pulled the skin down over the faces.

Droopy eyes have been criticized by vets as encouraging eye problems. The revised standards for the Saint Bernard and the newly introduced Shar Pei will make less of the need for a heavily folded skin which caused the problem.

Breeds of dog which have their tails docked, such as spaniels, boxers and some terriers, will also be affected. The new standards will simply state that these breeds are "customarily docked", rather than oblige breeders to dock the puppies.

Baker uses £20,000m bill for housing repairs as lever for Cabinet funds

By Anthony Bevens, Political Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, is using a report on a backlog of £20,000 million-worth of council house repairs to bolster his attempt to secure Cabinet assent for an extra £600 million on next year's housing budget.

Government services said last night that Treasury ministers had been embarrassed by the report and were resisting immediate publication. Even so, it was a powerful part of Mr Baker's negotiating hand during present public expenditure negotiations with the "tax chamber", the team of senior ministers who are attempting to mediate between spending departments and the Treasury.

The £20,000 million repair bill is an estimate based on a survey of selected local authorities, some of which did not respond by the Department of Environment, Mr Baker and Mr John Patten, the new Minister for Housing and Construction, are arguing that an extra £600 million is required to prevent further deterioration in the housing stock.

But their Treasury opponents are fully aware that Mrs Thatcher's recently appointed team Environment team is now one of the "wettest" in Whitehall, and they are putting up a fierce resistance.

The Treasury has a much more powerful case, however, with the Ministry of Defence's

bid for a further £1,000 million, which Cabinet ministers see as a clear breach of Mr Michael Heseltine's agreement to hold defence spending at its present level, in real terms.

It was reported yesterday that Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is more than ever keen to stick to spending targets, £139,000 million for next year, because he wants to cut the standard rate of income tax by three pence in the pound in the run-up to the next general election.

Cabinet colleagues would be surprised by any such change of Treasury plans, and Mr Lawson might well find resistance from Mr Norman Tebbit, the party chairman, and Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment, as well as the "wets" if he failed to use any Exchequer surplus on increasing tax allowances, which give particular help to the low-paid.

Meanwhile, Mr Tony Blair, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, said yesterday that the Government had made £5,057 million from asset sales last year, compared with the £2,091 million identified in the public expenditure White Paper.

Mr Blair had drawn together, for the first time, proceeds of public sector sales of land and housing, and sale proceeds retained within nationalized industries, as well as the special

sale of assets such as British Telecom, to arrive at the overall benefit available to the Exchequer.

Increased discounts and relaxed restrictions on tenants wanting to buy their council homes are being considered as part of an autumn housing legislation package aimed at boosting public sector sales (Colin Hughes writes). Ministers at the Department of Environment are disappointed at the pace of council house sales under present "right to buy" regulations and concerned that restrictions may be a factor in labour mobility.

Sales are now running at 100,000 a year, nearly half the level of three years ago, when the speed of sales was increased briefly by increasing discounts to buyers to a maximum of 60 per cent for tenants who had been resident for 30 years or more.

Britain's housing crisis will cost £62,000 million to solve, according to figures being presented to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities today. A report being discussed by the association's housing committee says that £15,000 million is needed to build 517,000 new homes, £22,000 million for repairs, rehabilitation and improvement in the private sector, and £25,000 million in the public sector.

NHS academics threaten strike

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Teaching hospital doctors are threatening to withdraw treatment from health service patients in protest at the refusal of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, to sanction a pay rise for them this year.

Medical academic staff, the doctors and dentists employed by universities to teach medical students and undertake research, but who also treat some patients, in teaching hospitals, are still waiting for a pay rise due last April.

At a meeting last week with their employers, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, the academic staff were told that Sir Keith is still refusing to sanction increases of 6.2 per cent to match the pay award given to NHS doctors this year.

Representatives of the 2,000

academic staff are to hold an emergency meeting next month at which a motion calling for consideration to be given to withdrawing service to NHS patients will be put.

Dr Colin Smith, chairman of the British Medical Association's medical academic staff committee, said: "Medical academic staff would only take such action with the greatest reluctance."

"But if good applicants are to be attracted into academic medicine it is vital that the link between the pay of doctors working full time for the NHS and the pay of academic doctors is maintained."

The academic staff, who provide about 30 per cent of the treatment for NHS patients in teaching hospitals, all of it in dental hospitals, and in some

specialities, for example pathology, provide 80 per cent of the services for patients in teaching hospitals, have had their numbers heavily cut in the recent squeeze on university spending.

"There are now 21 per cent fewer medical academic staff than there were five years ago," Dr Smith said. "Research money is so tight that we have posts for professors and lecturers that cannot be filled. To keep up patient services with fewer staff many academics are spending three quarters of their time treating patients when they are meant to spend only just over half their time on NHS work."

"Morale is at rock bottom as academic staff try to work effectively with insufficient funds for research and teaching."

Mr Lyla Ward, who works at Tottenham in the young offenders team, told of a young black man in custody whose home was broken into and ransacked by police then left insecure. Both his parents were in hospital.

"This happened on a further occasion. On neither was any charge brought. Since the disturbances, despite the presence of a senior member of the



Private Carl Sturdy, aged 24, of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Regiment of Wales, taking aim with a Milan anti-tank weapon as part of the "Orange Forces" on Exercise Quarter Final in West Germany.

Probation officers criticize police

From Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, Bridlington

Probation officers from trouble-torn Handsworth and Tottenham made allegations of police misconduct to their annual conference at the weekend.

Mr Basil Mylton, who is responsible for the Handsworth area, said the police there could take pride in having pioneered community policing.

But they could also demonstrate themselves as agents of provocation and even violence, yet be assured of "business as usual" with agencies such as the probation service.

"We are not anti-policing, but we wish police to be servants of the community as a whole - and to be upholders of, and adherents to, the law," Mr Mylton told the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) meeting at Bridlington.

"We do not wish them to be Aunt Sally's dressed in riot shields. We expect them to be as restrained as all such well paid professionals should be."

A black probation officer could be taken to court, fined punitively for a parking offence, and be dubbed an agitator, he said.

Mr Lyla Ward, who works at Tottenham in the young offenders team, told of a young black man in custody whose home was broken into and ransacked by police then left insecure. Both his parents were in hospital.

"This happened on a further occasion. On neither was any charge brought. Since the disturbances, despite the presence of a senior member of the

family offering a key to the accommodation, police officers deliberately kicked in the door and gained entry," she said.

The conference voted to "promote support for a sensitive police service, relevant and accountable to local needs, and which will not sacrifice these principles under party political pressure."

A Napo demand that compensation should be provided for people remanded in custody and subsequently acquitted is to be backed by a 10-minute rule Bill to be introduced by Mr Gerald Bermingham, Labour MP for St Helens South, before the end of the year.

Labour MPs are also threatening to boycott orders due to be laid before the House to bring the Government's new prosecution service into being. Mr Bermingham said prosecutors were leaving the service because they saw the arrangements as inferior.

Napo is to bow to growing criticism and review its policy of not preparing social inquiry reports on politically motivated offenders. (Miss Sue Raikes, of Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire, told the conference that the policy meant services were withdrawn from people because they were caught up in political or industrial conflicts.)

Mr Tim Chapman, of Northern Ireland, said the policy, which had drawn criticism from miners, animal liberationists and lawyers, meant probation officers were being seen as part of the State's procedure for repressing political conflict.

Attacks on blacks ignored by police, conference told

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

Rising violence towards black people in Britain is causing an estimated 80 attacks every week, a conference was told in London at the weekend. But the incidents are not treated seriously by the police, speakers alleged.

The conference, called by Asian community leaders and the Waltham Forest council Labour group to launch a plan to combat racial attacks, met within hours of another fire at an Asian home. Four adults and two babies escaped through the back of their home in St Mary Road, Walthamstow, after a fire started in the early hours.

Police said they had found no evidence of anything which might have been used to start the fire deliberately.

Mr Alf Dubs, Labour spokesman on race relations, told the conference that in his experience, "there is not a single Asian family in Britain which has not suffered from some sort of racial incident, or which does not have friends or relatives who have suffered."



Mr Dubs: "Every family has suffered"

The conference, attended by community leaders from all over Britain, endorsed a comprehensive plan for more effective action by the Government, the police and local councils, to protect Afro-Caribbeans as well as Asians.

Mr Sirdon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, and parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, yesterday criticized the "over-simplified, catch-all notion" of community policing (the Press Association reports).

Air India bomb report denied

A Canadian Aviation Safety Board expert investigating the crash of the Air India jumbo jet last June, has denied US reports that a piece of wreckage recovered has provided evidence that a bomb went off.

Mr Harry Boyko was commenting yesterday from Cork on weekend reports from the US National Transportation Safety Board.

"I have had no information from the two metallurgists on board one of the salvage ships that there is any evidence of this. The report may be due to a misunderstanding or misinterpretation," he said.

A review of the operation to salvage sections of the jet, which crashed killing all 329 on board and is now lying at the bottom of the Atlantic off the southern coast of Ireland, will be undertaken early next month.

Investigators will study progress made in raising wreckage since the two salvage ships arrived at the crash site 114 miles offshore on October 8.

Whip rivals refuse 'Stalinist' questions

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Norman Hogg and Mr Derek Foster, the two contenders for the post of Labour Chief Whip, have refused to answer a ten-point "Stalinist" questionnaire sent to them by the hard-left Campaign Group of Labour MPs.

The result of the ballot of Labour MPs is to be announced in the Commons of Wednesday and Mr Hogg, the current deputy Chief Whip, is expected to beat Mr Foster, who is Mr Neil Kinnock's parliamentary private secretary.

But the right-wing Solidarity Campaign yesterday complained bitterly about the tactics of the Campaign Group for attempting to strap the new Chief Whip down in a "Stalinist strait-jacket".

Mr Stuart Bell, MP for Middlesbrough and secretary of the Solidarity Campaign in the Commons, said yesterday that the Campaign Group's

Union set to change its rules for ballots

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Britain's third largest trade union is set to change its rules to comply with the terms of last year's Trade Union Act on secret ballots.

The executive of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union is to meet shortly to review the options facing it on balloting, and will be recommended by Mr John Edmonds, the new general secretary-elect, to decide on secret ballots.

Mr Edmonds and several other influential union officials have been heartened by the response of their memberships in the present campaign of ballots on retention of union political funds. All have been decided in secret individual voting and all 18 unions that have so far taken part have reported big majorities in favour of continuing funding of the Labour Party.

At last week's national conference of the Institute of Personnel Management, Mr Edmonds made clear his support for secret ballots as a means of off-setting public unease about undemocratic union structures. His said that he would be making his recommendation to the executive and "you may be able to gather what my choice will be."

The 20-strong executive will have to decide on voting methods that will apply before strikes can be called, and on the elections to the executive.

The GMBATU has been one of the unions most criticized recently for retaining its branch block vote system for elections, a method used in the election to find a successor as general secretary for Mr David Banett.

The biggest union, the Transport and General Workers' Union, has indicated that it will not change its rules to comply with the act when elections for its executive are held next month. The second biggest, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, has for many years used a secret voting system.

Mr Edmonds told last week's conference that public pressure for unions to conduct their business through secret ballots had now become irresistible and he believed that the union ought not to let the consequences of changing their voting systems.

Man badly burnt in Edinburgh flats blast

Eleven people were injured, one seriously, when an explosion rocked a block of flats in Edinburgh yesterday.

Mr John McPeake, aged 30, who lives in the ground-floor flat where the explosion took place, was severely injured. He was found dazed and badly burnt in his underwear outside the five-storey block at West Granton View.

A fireman who tended him said: "It was like something out of a newsreel of the Vietnam war."

Mr McPeake was being treated at Bangour general hospital, West Lothian.

The blast extensively damaged the block and shattered windows in buildings near by. Local people said there had been complaints recently about a smell of gas in the area.

Scottish Gas said it was helping fire and police authorities in the investigation. A spokesman said it had not yet been determined whether gas was the cause.

He confirmed that checks had been carried out in the area previously, but no gas had been found, and the smell was thought to be pollution from the River Forth near by.

Inquiry call for enterprise board

The parliamentary adviser to the Campaign Against Corruption yesterday urged a Department of Transport inquiry into the Greater London Enterprise Board.

Mr Edward Leigh, Conservative MP for Gainsborough and Horncastle, wrote to Mr Leon Brittan, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, after allegations last week of "serious irregularity" in the running of the board, which is the Greater London Council's job-creation organization.

Anne Sofer, page 12

Ward stays shut

A children's ward at Hinchbrook Hospital, Huntingdon, remained closed yesterday after an outbreak last week of viral gastroenteritis. A girl aged six months was in isolation but five other children who had been infected had been sent home.

Hunt for killer

Police were yesterday hunting the killer of Mrs Milagros Dench, aged 35, a Filipino mother-of-three who was found dead, apparently with a knife wound to her chest, on Friday near the grounds of Long Grove Hospital, in Epsom, Surrey, where she worked as a nursing assistant.

RUC man shot

A part-time member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary reserve was shot in the face as he played golf on a course at Lurgan, co Armagh, yesterday by two terrorists who opened fire from behind bushes.

Baby 'jailed'

An 11-week-old baby girl was taken to Holloway prison on Saturday with her mother who had been accused of having cocaine at her flat. Police feared that the child could be addicted to cocaine. Bail was refused by Marylebone magistrates and reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Miners appeal

Reginald Hancock, aged 22, and Russell Shankland, aged 21, the two Welsh miners jailed for life for murdering a taxi driver during the pit strike, are to ask the Court of Appeal today for leave to challenge their convictions.

Soldier found

Private Mark Jones, aged 23, who vanished from a Cornish military camp with a sub-machinegun on Friday, was found 300 miles away in West Yorkshire yesterday.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$29, Belgium £15.50, Canada \$29, France £15.50, Germany £15.50, Greece £15.50, Hong Kong \$29, India £15.50, Italy £15.50, Japan \$29, Korea £15.50, Luxembourg £15.50, Malaysia £15.50, Mexico \$29, Netherlands £15.50, New Zealand \$29, Norway £15.50, Portugal £15.50, Singapore \$29, South Africa £15.50, Sweden £15.50, Switzerland £15.50, Taiwan \$29, Thailand £15.50, USA \$29, West Germany £15.50, Yugoslavia £15.50.

Young grandmaster, page 10

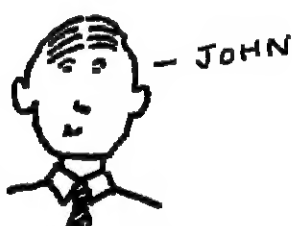
The British Home at Streatham cares for over 100 incurable people of all ages

We nurse them with gentleness, love and dedication for many years. Our costs—over a million pounds a year—seriously outstrip our income. Please help, by sending a donation or arranging a covenant or legacy to transform the lives of those less fortunate people, our residents handicapped by progressive diseases.

BHH
THE BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES
Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 3JB

Please find enclosed my donation for £.....
Also send me information about the British Home & Hospital for incurables
Name: _____
Address: _____
Address: _____

WHAT DOES THE WORD JANNEAU MEAN?



A. It's the diminutive of John?

Janneau where the nearest pub is?



B. It's a contraction of do you know?

What do you mean 'mean'?



C. It's a no no from Jan?

ANSWER:

Don't know? Say the word to your wine merchant and drink in the meaning.

JANNEAU
Very old Armagnac Brandy

Alliance sets high workload pace in House

The Commons returns from its summer break today. In the first of two articles, Anthony Bevens, Political Correspondent, reviews the work of backbench MPs in the House.

At least one oral intervention in the chamber during the calendar year in each of the periods covered by the 18 indices.

The dozen Labour MPs, six Conservatives and three Liberals who worked their way regularly through the year were: Mr Robert Adley, Christchurch, Conservative; Mr Paddy Ashdown, Yeovil, Liberal; Mr Tony Banks, Newham North West, Labour; Mr Alan Beith, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Liberal; Mr Andrew Bennett, Denon and Reddish, Labour; Mr Gerald Bermingham, St Helens South, Labour; Mr Roland Boys, Houghton and Washington, Labour; Mr Sydney Chapman, Chipping Barnet, Conservative; Mr Jeremy Corbyn, Islington North, Labour; Mr Tam Dalyell, Linlithgow, Labour; Mr Harry Greenway, Ealing North, Conservative; Mr Willie Hamilton, Fife Central, Labour; Mr Michael Latham, Rutland and Melton, Conservative; Mr Andrew Mackay, Berkshire East, Conservative; Mr Antony Marlow, Northampton North, Conservative; Dr Oonagh McDonald, Thurrock, Labour; Mr Michael Meadowcroft, Leeds West, Liberal; Mr Dennis Skinner, Bolsover, Labour; Mr Gavin Strang, Edinburgh East, Labour; Mr Robert Wareing, Liverpool, West Derby, Labour; and Mr David Winnick, Walsall North, Labour.

A political breakdown of the 184 MPs with regular fortnightly appearances in the indices also punctures a myth about the activity of the

Alliance contingent at Westminster.

Of the 21 Alliance MPs covered by the survey, 15 appeared in the list of the 184 MPs with regular interventions during the year - more than two-thirds with a high workload in the chamber of the House.

That compared with 81 Labour MPs on the high-workload list - just over 44 per cent of the 184 Labour backbenchers covered by the survey, and 82 Conservative backbenchers, just over a quarter of the 302 Tory MPs in the sample.

The Westminster myth, frequently put about by Conservative and Labour MPs, is that the Alliance MPs are not regular attenders in the chamber and therefore do not work as hard as their opponents. Tomorrow: The Silent and the Speechless.

Increase in young people alters profile of English inner cities

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

England's inner city areas have disproportionately large numbers of teenagers and young adults, and the pattern, a factor in recent riots, could last well into the 1990s.

In inner Birmingham, for example those aged 15 to 19 are 13 per cent more numerous than in the population of England as a whole. That age group is also over-represented in inner Liverpool and inner Manchester. There are proportionately more young adults aged between 20 and 24 in those areas, too.

The youthfulness of the inner city population looks like continuing. In inner Birmingham in 1984 nearly 10 per cent of the population was aged under four years, compared with slightly more than 6 per cent for England as a whole; there was a 9.6 per cent increase in the number of very young children in the West Midlands city between 1981 and 1984 compared with 4.2 per cent in England as a whole. That could mean the youthful bias in the age structure of the inner cities will last till the end of the century.

Those figures come from the most recent population count for England conducted not by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) but by the market research firm CACI. The firm, which sells detailed scrutinies of population movements in local areas to retailers and firms interested in where the consumers are, has combined available data from OPCS and local authorities to

Age composition in the inner cities
100 = percentage of inner city population in this age group as to country as a whole

Age	0-4	5-19	20-24
London	84	83	123
Birmingham	158	113	118
Liverpool	118	107	114
Manchester	130	110	121
Newcastle	97	85	122
upon Tyne	117	105	117
Leeds	96	101	116
Sheffield			

Children 0-4 years in inner cities

	% increase 1981-1984
London	21
Birmingham	9.6
Manchester	8.1
Liverpool	0.4
Newcastle	8.1
upon Tyne	11.3
Leeds	4.8
Sheffield	
England as a whole	4.2

produce figures for England's population in 1984. CACI has used electoral registers and data on births and deaths. Often population data is only available for an entire local authority area, concealing important shifts of population within it. CACI's data shows, for example, significant shifts in the population of Sheffield from the inner areas to new development on its outskirts.

According to material released by the firm for individual city wards, there is evidence of the "browning" of several inner areas. In inner London, for example, population is declining, though the rate of decline has slowed considerably since

1981. However the number of very young children in inner London has shot up, by 21 per cent between 1981 and 1984. Much of that increase is thought to be due to the high birth rate among London's Asian communities, notably in Tower Hamlets.

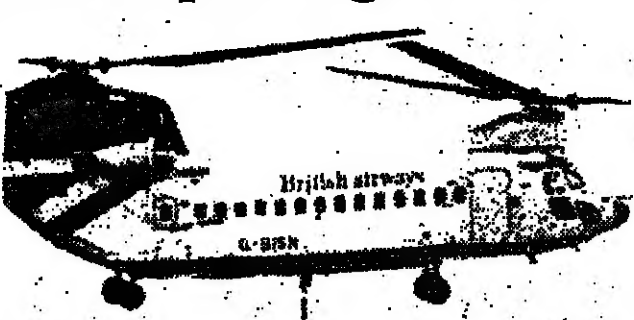
CACI notes that in declining areas in Lancashire such as Accrington, Burnley and Nelson birth rates are remarkably high, probably due to the Asian community in those towns.

Detailed surveys of inner city wards reveal huge population loss in some areas. Some parts of inner Liverpool have lost nearly one-fifth of their entire population since 1981. Equally rapid has been the population growth in favoured locations in the south of England and East Anglia. Parts of Peterborough and Avon have recorded population growth of 40 per cent in only three years.

It is not only the inner areas of cities which are declining. CACI's ward-by-ward count shows that the rate of decline of population has increased in the outer suburbs of both Birmingham and Liverpool. While the population of inner Liverpool dropped by 2.1 per cent between 1981 and 1984, there was also a 1 per cent fall in the parts of Merseyside some four to six miles distant from the city centre. Unlike the inner areas of other leading cities, inner Liverpool has not seen the upsurge in numbers of very young children.

CACI, 59/62 High Holborn, London WC1V 6DXX.

Helicopter high-wire act



British Airways

Four Central Electricity Generating Board engineers carrying out repairs to damaged power cables, dangling in a cradle 300ft above The River Usk near Newport, South Wales, on Saturday.

The usual method would have put the cables out of service for a week but engineers

standing the job in 30 minutes, suspended from a winch-engineered British Airways Chinook helicopter. The repairs cost the board about £100,000 in operating and training costs, far less than the £250,000 it can cost to have a 275,000-volt cable out of action for a week.

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Wooing of Britain before Geneva summit

Deal nearer on sharing Star Wars technology

From Christopher Thomas Washington

British and American officials have completed broad proposals for a government-to-government accord for British participation in President Reagan's "Star Wars" research initiative.

The proposals will be submitted to Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, his American counterpart. A meeting between the two ministers, either in Washington or London, is likely soon.

Several serious problems remain to be settled at a political level, including the taxing question of "technology transfer", the sharing of sensitive information between the two countries. The United States is reluctant to give Britain free access to technological secrets for fear of leaks to the Soviet Union.

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Craxi recall likely on Italian wave of nationalism after hijacking

From John Earle, Rome

President Cossiga of Italy is expected to ask the Socialist Party leader, Signor Bettino Craxi, today to form a new Government.

Signor Craxi's five-party coalition fell last week in the wake of the Achille Lauro affair, when the Republicans withdrew their support. They had disagreed with his rejection of an American demand to arrest the Palestinian leader, Mr Abu Abbas, in an Egyptian aircraft on Italian soil.

After intensive consultations between the president and Signor Craxi, the latter has agreed, however, as the leading contender to head a new government.

His reputation had been boosted on a previous wave of nationalist resentment at American high-handedness after the hijacking of the cruise liner, which brought unprecedented tension with Washington.

Much of this tension evaporated on Saturday at a two-hour meeting between Signor Craxi, the Foreign Minister, Signor Giulio Andreotti, and Mr John Whitehead, an Under Secretary of State who brought a consoling personal letter from President Reagan.

Afterwards Signor Craxi, who had been hesitating, confirmed that if negotiations on forming a government permitted, he would go to Washington for Thursday's meeting between western heads of government.

At the talks with Mr Whitehead, the Italians gave their version of events leading from

Bush calms Hong Kong fears over passports

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Government received a political windfall at the weekend when Vice-President George Bush promised that the United States would honour the controversial new passport proposed for issue to some three million people here.

The passport for British Nationals Overseas will replace the present British Dependent Territories Citizen passport used by Chinese and others who have taken British nationality. Neither conveys the automatic right of abode in or even entry to, the United Kingdom.

The new passport - which is intended to cope with citizenship problems after China resumes sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 - will state that the bearer is the holder of a Hong Kong identity card, citing its number, and thus ensuring the ability of the bearer to return to Hong Kong.

It is a unique departure in immigration procedures, and many people fear it will be unacceptable to foreign immigration authorities.

The status of British Nationals Overseas will lapse after the third generation. This bothers particularly the Indian community here, several thousand of whom have been agitating for right of abode in the United Kingdom and claim their descendants will be stateless.

Mr Abbas had told him that he had been surprised to hear of the hijacking, as it contrasted with the Palestine Liberation Organization's attitude towards Italy. Signor Badini reported. Mr Abbas had been asked to mediate by the PLO chairman Mr Yasser Arafat.

Signor Badini wrote: "He [Mr Abbas] was able to say in all honesty that his role had been decisive in saving the passengers. He had been able to collaborate very effectively with the Egyptian authorities to make the four hijackers give up the pursuance of their criminal act."



Fellow students holding candles at the funeral of three young victims of police shooting in Cape Town.

£35m vote of confidence in Zimbabwe industry

Harare. - A British-based company, Aberfoyle Holdings, is to provide the biggest injection of private investment capital into Zimbabwe since independence: about £35 million for a huge palm oil project (Jan Raath writes).

The capital exceeds by nearly

£7 million the total foreign investment that has trickled into the country since independence five years ago.

Foreign business has been scared off by the socialist rhetoric of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, as well as by high taxation, dividend

insecurity, high government-controlled wages, strict state management of the hiring and firing of labour, and guerrilla activity in Matabeleland.

A report in the *Herald* newspaper at the weekend said that the Government had

approved a deal which allows Aberfoyle, through a series of subsidiaries, to hold about 70 per cent of shares in a local company, GMHL Investments, a subsidiary of which will develop nearly 30,000 acres of land in the south-eastern Lowveld.

Fire risk row mars Madrid arts festival

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

In the middle of the autumn Arts Festival here, intended to put Madrid on the European cultural map, a row has broken out between the Mayor and the Culture Ministry over safety precautions in the National Theatre.

Senor Enrique Tierno, the capital's Socialist Mayor, who ordered the Teatro Nacional de la Zarzuela to close immediately because of fire risk, has fallen foul of the Culture Ministry, which countermanded his order.

"The theatre is in a very bad state and should have been closed, but they would have sent in the Civil Guard to keep it open," the Mayor declared at the weekend. He criticized the Government, which owns the theatre, for having neglected warnings first given eight years ago.

The Culture Ministry maintains that safety improvements costing about £600,000 are already in hand. The theatre was damaged by a big fire only 10 years ago.

Spain's National Ballet danced according to programme on Saturday night.

The Zarzuela, according to a report to the Mayor lacks even a licence for holding artistic functions. It has no emergency lighting, adequate signs to emergency exits or passages wide enough for patrons to escape in the event of fire.

Shultz letter soothes Cairo anger

From Alice Brinton, Cairo

Mr John Whitehead, the US envoy dispatched from Washington to Italy and Egypt to heal the breach with the United States after the Achille Lauro hijack, met Egypt's Foreign Minister, Dr Esmat Abdul Meguid yesterday and delivered a letter from the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz.

Both Mr Whitehead and Dr Abdul Meguid declined to speak to reporters.

Yesterday President Mubarak denied during a visit to Upper Egypt that his refusal to see Mr Whitehead until today was a rebuff. "He knew I had a busy schedule, on Saturday and Sunday."

He said he would listen to what Mr Whitehead had to say about the US interpretation of the interception of the Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers of the cruise liner which he had called "an act of piracy." Efforts were needed by both countries to heal the wound inflicted by the US on Egypt. "I am an Egyptian. I can feel what public opinion is," he said, referring to recent anti-American demonstrations.

The demonstrations against America have also criticized Mr Mubarak's regime, and led to speculation that leftist Muslim fundamentalists might be making use of the campaign to whip up anti-government feelings.

During a demonstration at Cairo University last week students called President Mubarak a coward for not having taken tough action against the US such as severing diplomatic relations. Shouts of "Mubarak, the reviewing stand awaits you!" referred to the fate of the late President Sadat who was shot dead by Muslim extremists while watching a military parade on October 6, 1981.

On Saturday students at Cairo's Ain Shams university clashed with hundreds of riot police who used tear gas and batons to push back a crowd throwing stones and bottles.

The students demonstrated despite a warning from the Minister of the Interior, Mr Ahmed Rushdy, calling for an end to anti-American demonstrations.

Mr Whitehead's mission to Egypt is therefore a delicate one. The central question now is whether ordinary Egyptians will forgive what they consider to be American high-handedness quite so soon even if official rifts are healed, and if they will express their feelings more violently.

One American said: "Egyptians here for 25 years said: 'Egyptians have 6,000 years of history. You can't expect them to forget an event which took place a few days ago.'"

Seoul says it sank spy boat

Seoul (AFP-Reuters). - A North Korean "spy boat" found near the southern port of Pusan was sunk in a pre-dawn gun battle by the South Korean Navy and Air Force, the South Korean Defence Ministry announced.

The armed boat was spotted by coast guards approaching in an attempt to put spies ashore, a spokesman said. After a three-hour chase it was engaged and sunk.

Chess timeout

Moscow (Reuters). - The challenger, Gary Kasparov, postponed the eighteenth game of his world chess title rematch with Anatoly Karpov, calling a timeout. Kasparov leads by nine points to eight.

Mexico quakes

Mexico City (AP). - Three more earth tremors, ranging from mild to medium-strong, shook the quake-battered Mexican capital at different times on Saturday. Police and relief agencies had no reports of major damage or injuries.

Sagan better

Paris (AP). - The French author Françoise Sagan, in hospital in Bogota, Colombia, after apparently falling ill with altitude sickness, regained consciousness. She is said to have suffered similar problems from altitude as a child.

Chopin winner

Warsaw (Reuters). - A 19-year-old Soviet pianist, Stanislav Bunin, won the coveted Chopin competition here. Marc Laforté of France was second and Krzysztof Zolonski (Poland) third.

Singer's escape

Bloomington, Indiana (AP). - Ray Charles, the singer, escaped injury when his plane ran off a runway while landing in heavy rain and slid into a cornfield, injuring the pilot.

Duel banned

Asuncion (Reuters). - Paraguayan police intervened to prevent a duel between President Alfredo Stroessner's former son-in-law and a ruling party MP. Hundreds had gathered in carnival atmosphere at a park here to witness the battle.

Body found

Chamonix (Reuters). - West German climbers found the frozen body of Clifford Matthews, a British mountaineer who disappeared in the French Alps in 1978.

Riot during police strike

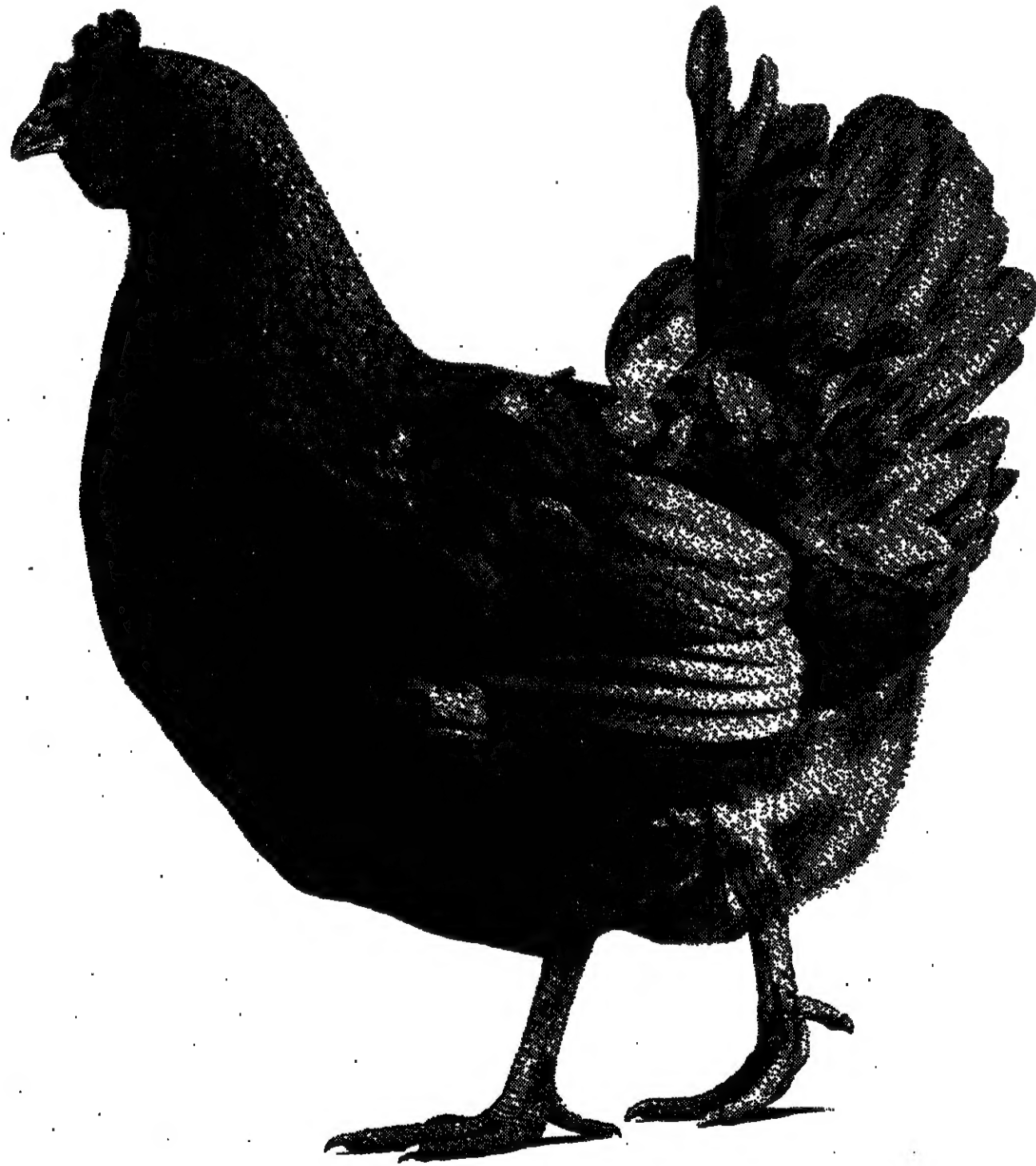
Stockholm. - Gangs of drunken youths rioted unchecked in Stockholm at the weekend in the wake of a nationwide unofficial strike against the police (our Correspondent writes).

Hundreds of police registered as sick in a protest against poor pay and working conditions.

On Stockholm's working-class south island of Söder, class south island of Söder, windows were smashed as teenagers ran riot, and similar disturbances were reported from several of the capital's suburbs. Shops were plundered, knives and guns stolen from Stockholm's principal shopping accessories store, cars overturned and many pedestrians mugged or attacked.

More than 600 police were on sick leave in Stockholm yesterday, and Gothenburg, Norrköping and Västerås were also badly affected.

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A while back, this led us to look into the effect more heat under the bonnet has on the components of petrol. As cars become more

aerodynamic, radiator grills become smaller, and engines become hotter.

By keeping in touch with such developments, we can make sure that the design of our petrol keeps up with the design of the car.

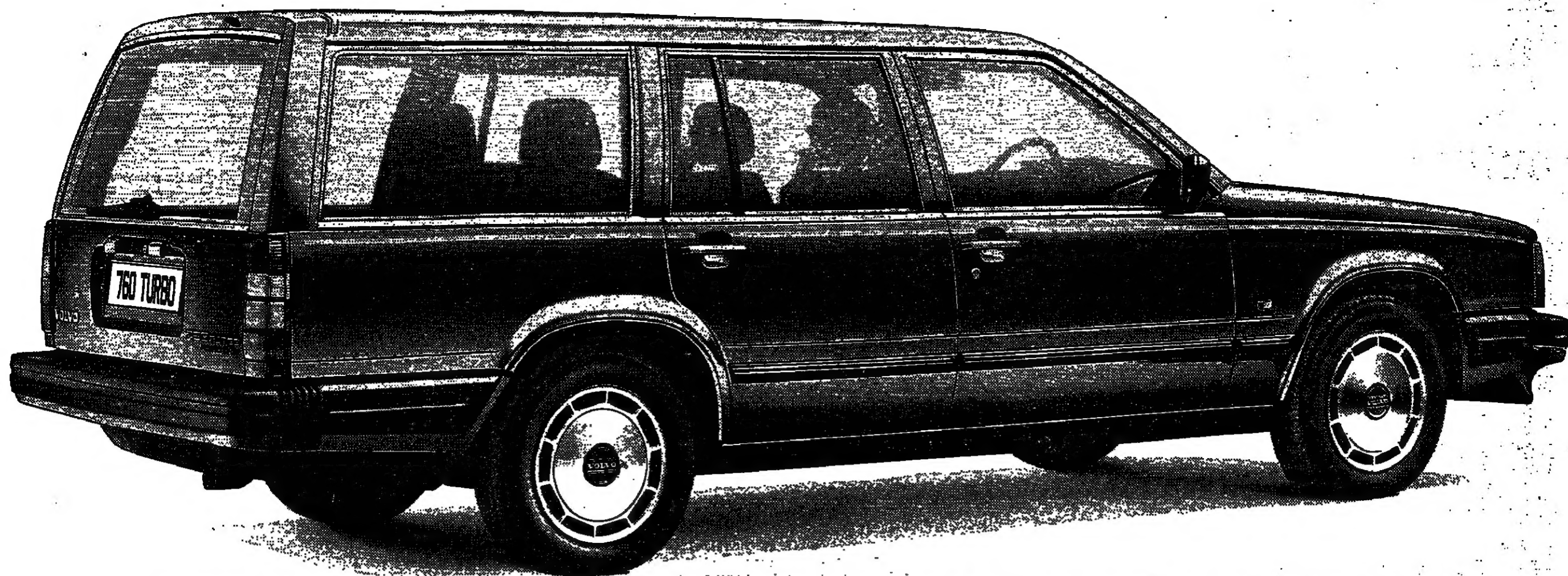
Not that we've totally turned up our noses at new alternative fuels. We're experimenting with methanol from natural gas and alcohol blended with hydrocarbons.

Somehow, though, we don't think dear Henrietta will provide the answer.

If we rely on her for the fuel of the future, we might well put our foot in it.

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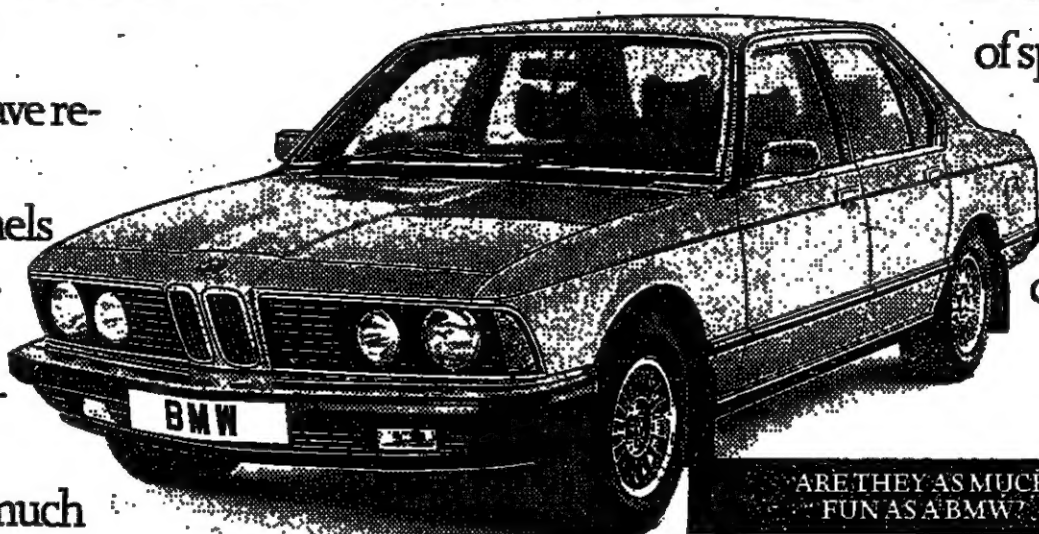
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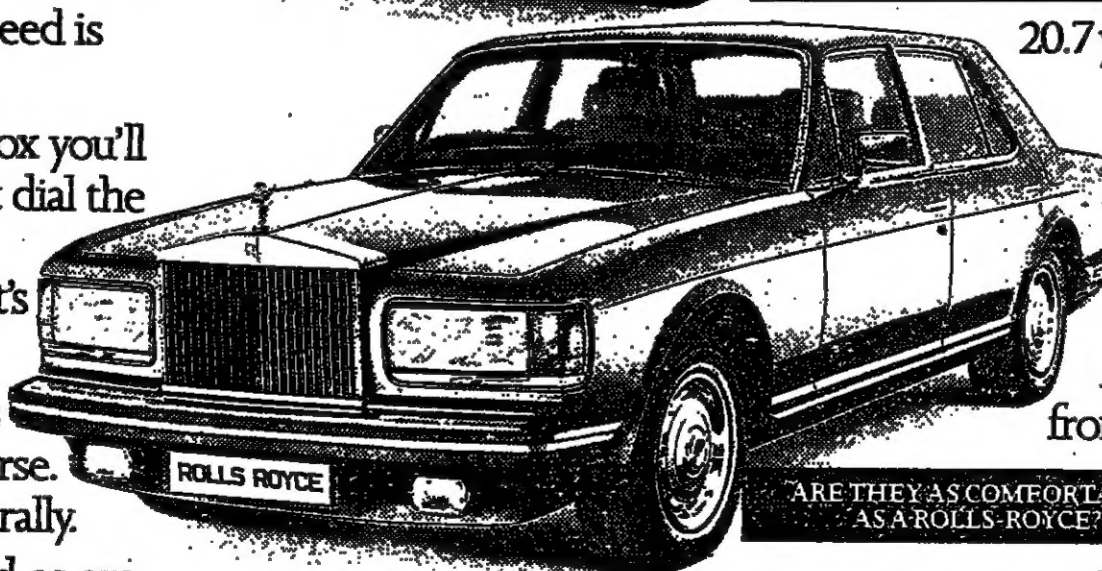
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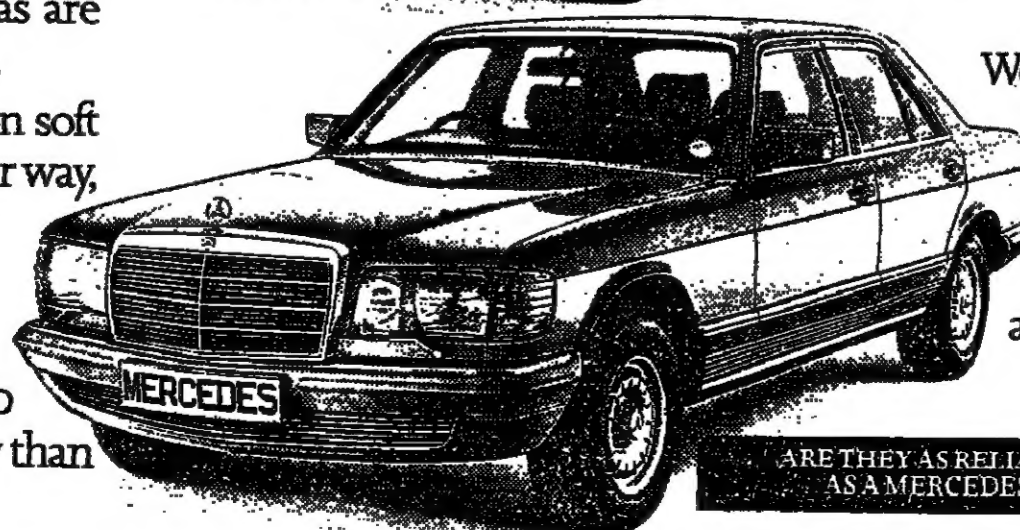
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مكزامن الاحمدي

Kremlin replaces more old guard leaders as oil output falls back

From a Correspondent, Moscow

Mr Nikolai Patolichev, the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, and Mr Viktor Fyodorov, the Minister for Oil Refining and Petrochemicals, have become the latest victims of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's shake-up of the economy.

Both were "relieved of their duties" for reasons of health, the Tass news agency reported at the weekend. Both were replaced by younger men.

Mr Patolichev, aged 77, was appointed to the post by Nikita Khrushchev in 1958 and Mr Fyodorov in 1965 by the late President Brezhnev.

They were replaced respectively by Mr Boris Aristov, aged 60, and Mr Nikolai Lemayev, aged 56.

Since taking power in March, Mr Gorbachev, aged 54, has begun to remove the older generation of bureaucrats left over from the Khrushchev and Brezhnev eras.

The wide-ranging changes

Moscow covers up row with Gadaffi

From a Correspondent, Moscow

The Libyan leader, Colonel Gadaffi had a serious row with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, during his visit to Moscow last week, authoritative sources said yesterday.

Though the Kremlin has concealed the row, it rejected several of Colonel Gadaffi's requests, the sources said.

Their principal disagreement was over Colonel Gadaffi's outspoken anti-Israeli stand, which Moscow would like to see muted at a time when it is seeking to play a role in the Middle East peace process and to renew diplomatic ties with Israel, the sources said.

They are said also to have quarrelled over Libyan supplies of arms to Iran for use in its war with the Soviet ally Iraq, and over Colonel Gadaffi's debts to Moscow.

Though the argument did not represent a complete breakdown in relations, analysts feel that Moscow's coolness is designed to send a signal to the moderate Arab world and perhaps also to the United States before the November summit between Mr Gorbachev and President Reagan.

Libya and the Soviet Union

Tanzania 24 years on

A loaded in-tray for Nyerere's successor

By Richard Dowden

Next Sunday, nearly 24 years after independence, Tanzania will have its second president. Mr Julius Nyerere is stepping down and will be replaced by Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the Vice President.

Most observers judge that this will not mean any change of policy: Mr Nyerere will retain the chairmanship of the sole political party, the Tanzanian African National Union, for two years. He has ruled with almost monarchical authority and will undoubtedly continue to wield enormous power and influence.

As leader of Zanzibar, Mr Mwinyi has been successful in bringing some stability to the island. He is a mainland by birth, which gives him a foot in both parts of Tanzania. He is regarded as "safe" but, in the shadow of Mr Nyerere, may not be strong enough to take essential decisions to rescue the enfeebled economy.

Expectations projected by Mr Nyerere were never high. He preached a communal self-reliance, independence from capitalist exploiters and communist patrons and urged Tanzanians to build a future by their own efforts.

Driving through the Tanzanian countryside, one is struck by the irony that in this ideologically puritan country the only buildings with new paint and other symbols of prosperity are the village bars, hotels and brothels. Other human endeavours seem to be sunk in a deep torpor.

The impression is confirmed by the figures: a steadily worsening balance of payments, growing inflation and a severe fold discrepancy between the official exchange rate and the price obtainable for foreign currency in the street. Despite a small growth in gross domestic product last year, the per capita

income fell because of an increase in population.

There are reliable reports that people in the north-west died of Tanager-related diseases in 1983. Tanzania, more than capable of feeding itself, imported more than 300,000 tonnes of maize in 1983 and a further 180,000 tonnes last year.

Maize is about the only commodity for which the street price even vaguely resembles the government price. Rice at £1.50 a kilogramme is double the government price, sugar at £2.50 a kilo is more than three times the official price.

Mr Nyerere blames the worsening economy on the oil price rise and the fall in value of Tanzania's exports. He also cites the break-up of the East African Community and the expensive war with former President Idi Amin's Uganda in 1979. He will admit to mistakes only in the application of his theories, not the theories themselves.

Mr Nyerere has said that he will not repay his country's debts if it means forcing his people to starve, and he has fiercely resisted IMF loan conditions. But it is clear that the country cannot keep falling into debt indefinitely.

Mr Mwinyi will have all this in his in-tray if the party, as expected, confirms his appointment on Sunday. If he has the strength to try to turn Tanzania to face reality he has a few cards in his favour.

The country is strongly unified and lacks the tribal problems which rack some of her neighbours. There is little coherent or organized opposition to the party, which embraces the Army, reducing the possibility of a military coup. Yet short of striking oil he will find no easy cures for Tanzania.

Tough start to bridge

From a bridge Correspondent São Paulo

Play in the world bridge championships began yesterday in the twenty-seventh Bermuda Bowl open championship and the fifth Venice Cup contest for women in which the British team are the defending champions.

Sandra Landy, Sally Horton, Nicola Smith and Pat Davies were all in the winning team of 1981, and Jill Scott Jones and Michelle Brunner have repre-

sented Great Britain in Olympics.

Prospects are considerably improved by the addition of Gus Calderwood, the former South African international, as team coach, a position in which he was eminently successful in last year's Olympiad.

The British ladies meet Brazil and Australia on the first day. They will be fully extended by the young Australian team.

Watch out, Solidarity priest warns Jaruzelski

From Roger Boyes

Warsaw

Solidarity's army of believers moved slowly into position, platoon by platoon, into regiments and regiments into a congregation so large that it packed the maze of streets around the church which houses the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Saturday was the anniversary of the murder of the Solidarity chaplain by four Polish secret agents, and the outlawed union was determined to mark the occasion with a show of strength.

Priests were there, holding up their recorders so that the words of the defiant homily could be passed on to parishioners. Workers were there, some of them having spent the night standing in train corridors to make the pilgrimage across Poland, the angry young and the tired elderly were there, Solidarity badges on their chests.

The banners, in the red bloomed script of the union, sprouted in the crowd and announced: "With God we will defeat evil", "Father Jerzy, we have not forgotten", and, more directly, "Solidarity will win".

Father Teofil Bogucki, 77-year-old parish priest at Saint Stanislaw Koska's Church and former protector of his young curate, Father Popieluszko, said that the murder had compromised Poland's Communist system and destroyed its legitimacy. "Terror cannot rule a free nation."



Worshippers during Saturday night's Mass in Warsaw marking Father Popieluszko's death

The crowd - conservative estimates put it at 20,000 - roared its applause. He quoted General Jaruzelski as saying "nothing and nobody can stop Poland on its path of Socialist development". The priest paused: "Watch out, my dear gentlemen." Then, chants of "Solidarity" and the forked fist,

V-for-victory salute from the congregation.

The sermon was in contrast to that of the Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, who the previous evening had tried to damp down the notion of Father Popieluszko's martyrdom. He prayed at Father Popieluszko's grave, but did so silently.

A reminder that the Church has to tread softly in its political dealing came at the weekend when it emerged that the Government has cancelled a negotiating session on a special fund to help private farmers with Western money. The session was supposed to have been crucial.

Bombs kill researchers

Police examine letter on Mormon origins

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The 155-year-old "Salamander Letter", which is said to cast light on the founding of the Mormon Church, was being examined yesterday by police investigating two fatal bombings in the Mormon capital of Salt Lake City, Utah.

The letter is one of a number of documents causing concern among church leaders because they appear to be at variance with official accounts of the church's founding.

Two people involved in researching the church's history were killed in separate bomb explosions on one day last week. The next day a collector who deals in old Mormon documents was injured when another bomb exploded in his car.

For the time being the case is a mystery. The injured man, Mr Mark Hofmann, aged 30, is said by police to be their main suspect. It was he who discovered the "Salamander Letter", which deals with the extraordinary circumstances of the church's origins.

The Mormon Church - the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints - was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, of New York, who claimed that he was a prophet and had been visited by the Angel Moroni who led him to buried gold tablets.

With divine help, Smith said, he translated the hieroglyphs on the tablets to produce the Book of Mormon which is an additional Bible for members of the faith and the

church's essential basis.

The book says that Israelites crossed the Atlantic six centuries before Christ and that Christ visited them in America after the Resurrection.

Mormons were ridiculed and persecuted and Smith was murdered. In an American epic, Brigham Young, his successor, led thousands of Mormons across the country to found Salt Lake City. The church is now a wealthy organization of nearly six million members.

The "Salamander Letter", said to have been written by one of Joseph Smith's friends, relates that the golden tablets were guarded by a white salamander.

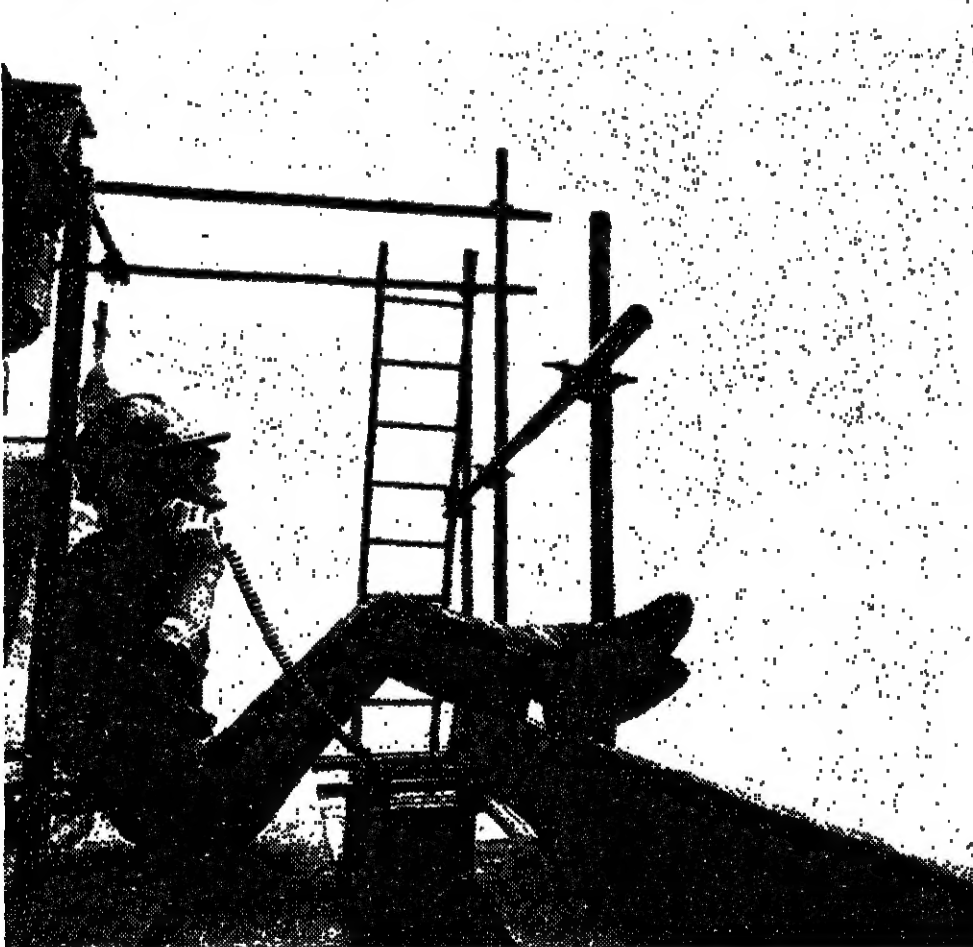
The implication is that Smith was practising magic. Mormons are sensitive about the origins of their church and are anxious to establish that its roots lie in historic truth.

At a recent meeting, church leaders were critical of efforts to find documents contradicting church doctrine. Mr Hofmann told police that he had had a death threat after the meeting.

He sold the "Salamander Letter" for \$40,000 (£27,000) to Mr Steven Christensen, a businessman and Mormon historian who was killed in an explosion last week. A woman who worked on documents with him was killed in another blast.

In the boot of Mr Hofmann's wrecked car police found documents thought to include an account of the church's origins written by an early member.

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Argentina tense as junta trial draws to an end

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo, head of Argentina's Air Force during the 1982 Falklands War, takes the stand today in the trial of the country's former military leaders on human rights charges amid new signs of political and military unrest.

As the last of the nine accused junta members, Brigadier Lami Dozo will probably have the last word in the courtroom phase of the trial, unless the former president, General Jorge Videla, who was in hospital when his lawyer presented his closing remarks, chooses to speak in his own defence.

Court sources say the tribunal will offer General Videla the chance to speak tomorrow, but it is not clear if he will be

released from hospital in time or if he will want to speak.

General Videla has refused to accept the right of a civilian court to try him, and lawyers say that an address to the court would imply recognition of the legitimacy of the trial.

The tribunal will declare an adjournment after hearing either Brigadier Lami Dozo or General Videla and return to consider evidence presented during six months of public hearings and masses of paperwork accumulated since the trial began more than a year ago.

The Federal Prosecutor, Señor Julio Strassera, has requested life imprisonment for General Videla and four other defendants, and sentences ranging from 15 years for former president General Leopoldo Galtieri to 10 years for Brigadier Lami Dozo.

The growing tension towards the end of this trial has been linked to a recent wave of bombing and political violence.

Six bombs have exploded in Buenos Aires this month, and there has been a resurgence of anti-Semitic violence and vandalism and telephone death threats to public figures.

Lawyers for the nine commanders have all demanded their acquittal on charges of alleged responsibility for hundreds of murders, kidnappings and tortures committed by the armed forces during their "dirty



Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo: Prosecution seeking a 10-year sentence

war" against left-wing subversion in the late 1970s. A total of 9,000 Argentines are still missing after having been abducted in that period.

Though the strategies of the nine defendants differ, the common thread linking them is an unrepentant justification of the military's actions during what they claim was a necessary war to save Argentina from communism.

Señor Eduardo Munilla, one of General Galtieri's lawyers, summed up the defiant attitude when he alleged that the trial itself was part of an "international Marxist confabulation" to discredit the armed forces. The 22 defence lawyers representing the nine junta

members have used three basic strategies. The first is to challenge the constitutional validity of the trial itself, which several claim violates an Argentine guarantee to be tried by one's peers.

A second tack has been to try to discredit the 700 prosecution witnesses by saying that testimony was invalid from members of left-wing guerrilla organizations. Finally, some lawyers have attacked the legal framework of the prosecution's argument. Because the commanders were not formally accused of committing murder or torture with their own hands, the defence lawyers argue, they cannot be held responsible for the "excess" of their subordinates.

Anguish of the hungry sugar-workers

Bitterness in the villages helps rebels

In the first of a three-part series on the troubled provinces of the Philippines, Paul Routledge, our South East Asia Correspondent, reports from Bacolod, in the island of Negros, on the economic conditions amid which the Communist insurgency is growing.

On the road towards the 9,000ft Canlaon volcano, a dirt track suddenly plunges off between the waving sugar canes into the settlement of San Baldomero.

Despite the lush greenery and the majestic backdrop, it is not a pretty sight. Hungry children gnaw on raw sugar cane. The bamboo houses of the workers lean uncertainly towards a feld stream.

There is a listless air about the place. San Baldomero is home for 270 men, women and children who toil in the canefields when there is work. And that is not often enough at present.

The protruding bellies and stick legs of the infants, the

estimated 140,000 children on the island who have not got enough to eat.

Mr Robin McLaren, British Ambassador in Manila, said when he handed over the cheque: "It is clear that the crisis in the sugar industry has caused real problems of adjustment for the province."

He was certainly not hampering his lines. There is practically universal undernourishment, and a recent survey showed that child deaths due to malnutrition among the Negrenses averaged 100 a month in the first half of the year. Seven per cent of the children suffer from third-degree malnutrition which inevitably means death or brain damage.

But the help from outside is nowhere enough, and local people argue that it should be channelled through the Roman Catholic Church rather than the Government to avoid the notoriously sticky fingers of officialdom.

Nobody in San Baldomero - which has had its "fair" share of child deaths - has seen any aid since the collapse of the staple industry of Negros set in with a vengeance more than a year ago.

It makes men like Danilo Bantad turn bitter. Aged 29, married with infants aged 2 and three months, he first cut cane as a boy of seven, and though he got through high school (unlike many) there was then nowhere for him to go but back to the sugar fields. It is back-breaking work, and the pay is just over £1 a day. But not even that is available for something like



300,000 sugar workers who have been laid off.

Like many other Filipinos, he is bitterly critical of "the system" and "the US-Marcos dictatorship" for which his union blames the crisis. The burning sense of resentment in the sugar villages is providing a rich and unlooked for harvest for the Communist insurgency.

Two nights previously, for the first time in the 16-year rebellion by the New People's Army (NPA), there was a shooting encounter within earshot. Dissidents in the nearby town of Murcia, painting slogans about the "Escalante massacre" (when 28 protesters were killed by police) fought back with shotguns in a brief clash with police who surprised them.

Alfred Lopez, aged 63, insists: "Life is harder now than it has ever been in my time. We can't even go looking for work in another area for fear of the military. If you meet them on the road, and you stammer when they question you, they'll suspect you of being a subversive and they might kill you."

He shakes his head. Out on the dirt road, a boy of perhaps two is clad only in a tiny vest with the legend "US aid for Africa". Nobody notices the irony.

Tomorrow: Guerrillas spread across Negros

Marcos gets the message

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada said this weekend after his return from Manila that he had convinced President Marcos of President Reagan's concerns about the political, economic and military stability of the Philippines.

Denying that President Marcos had rebuffed his message, Mr Laxalt said the Philippine leader had listened carefully and was now "absolutely convinced" of Mr Reagan's concern.

The Senator, a close friend of the president and chairman of the Republican party, said he had taken the message personally so that Mr Marcos could make no mistake in his realization that the warning came

from the President. Another warning was conveyed during the week by Admiral Roland Hays, the new commander of the US Pacific Fleet.

Mr Laxalt said that Mr Marcos had told him the communist insurgency was "unmanageable", and gave him a letter for President Reagan, which the Senator will deliver soon with a report on Mr Marcos's physical and mental condition.

Mr Marcos said on American television on Friday that it was untrue the communist rebels were winning the war. "They are surrendering in droves," he said. "We're not realizing that the warning came

Nakasone intervenes

Director arrested in TV assault scandal

From David Watts, Tokyo

A television director has been arrested and 17 executives of a Tokyo television station punished after admissions that assaults on young women were staged for an afternoon show.

The show has been taken off the air after 25 years of week day performances as sponsors backed away from the scandal.

The president of Asahi broadcasting, Mr Kikuo Tashiro, will take a six-month pay cut, while other executives will take cuts of one to three months after Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, called for exemplary punishment for the station.

Asahi Television, admitted that it paid the head of a motorcycle gang to attend a party it staged in August so that it could get shots of violence against schoolgirls.

The arrested director, Mr Tsutomu Nakagawa, aged 33, allegedly incited the gang leader to have two unemployed teenagers kick and beat five schoolgirls in front of the cameras. The mother of one of the victims later committed suicide.

The footage was for one of

the gossip Tokyo programmes which fill the early afternoon slot for bored housewives. This particular segment, shown in August, was called *Violent shots: Total confessions of sexual torture*.

According to admissions by Asahi Television, Mr Nakagawa said for the staging, and treated the gang leader to a meal for his help.

Mr Tashiro, apologized on television, saying the incident was inexcusable.

The row comes as public disgust with the insensitivity of television coverage has been building up, fuelled by journalists' aggressive questioning of relatives of the 320 people killed in the Japan Air Lines jumbo jet crash in August.

In another incident, a man was slashed to death in front of dozens of journalists, who did nothing to prevent the crime.

One of the three parent companies of Asahi Television is the *Asahi Shimbun* newspaper, which is both influential and regularly critical of Mr Nakasone, who has reason to dislike the station's president.

Evren faces challenge on constitutional reform

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

There were fears of a political crisis here at the weekend when leaders of social democratic and conservative opposition parties jointly defied President Kenan Evren over his intention to bar amendments to the country's constitution.

At the start of a speaking tour of the country on Friday, President Evren attacked communists, fascism and religious fanaticism as being Turkey's three most dangerous enemies, in what were believed to be references to the opposition campaign for the amendment of clauses of the constitution restricting the activities of former politicians as well as those curtailing political parties, associations and trades unions.

Mr Evren said that he would resign if the people endorsed in a referendum the amendments and that he would block their passage in Parliament to the best of his ability.

Reacting to the President's remarks, Mr Erdal Inonu and Mr Aydin Guven Gurkan, the leaders respectively of the main parliamentary opposition Populist Party and the extra-parliamentary Social Democracy Party said that they were pledged to carry through the changes despite the President's opposition.

Mr Inonu noted pointedly that de Gaulle had had to bow to the will of the French people and resign after a lost referendum, while Mr Gurkan said that the present constitution not only barred from parliament the Communist Party but also prevented the growth of a Western-style social democracy through its tilt towards the right and conservatism.

In his speech, President Evren attacked the Communists Party which, he said, could only be legalized in Turkey "when per capita income reached \$10,000 to \$15,000 and each family can own two cars, as in the West".

Mr Husamettin Cindoruk, leader of the True Path Party, urged the political return of the former Conservative Prime Minister, Mr Suleyman Demirel, who was banned from political activities for 10 years by the former military regime.

He is charged with seven counts of espionage. In July Mrs Ogorodnikova was given an 18-year prison sentence. Her husband received an eight-year term.

Miller, who did not testify, was portrayed by the prosecution as an inept agent. He is charged with seven counts of espionage. In July Mrs Ogorodnikova was given an 18-year prison sentence. Her husband received an eight-year term.

Whether Miller passed secret FBI documents believing they would benefit the Soviet Union or whether it was a play to get

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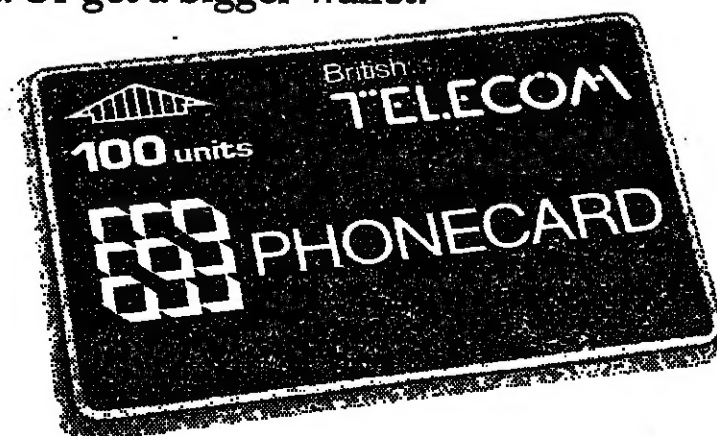
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SPECTRUM

The character assassins: first of a two-part series on Russia's secret offensive

Dealers in death by propaganda

KGB

The recent spies row between Britain and the Soviet Union has focused fresh attention

on KGB activities in the West. Chapman Pincher, in an extract from his new book, describes how the Russians can manipulate the western media

To western politicians, war is the continuation of politics by other means. To the Politburo of the Soviet Union, politics is the continuation of war by other means. These other means, known in Soviet jargon as "active measures", comprise sophisticated techniques of deception, disinformation, forgery, blackmail, subversion, penetration and manipulation, the insidious use of agents of influence, the organization of mass demonstrations with the promotion of violence, and other criminal acts and even military violations.

The Politburo, through its international department and the KGB, is pouring ever more money and resources into active measures because they are achieving such positive results - like the worldwide manipulation of the "peace" movements to maintain Soviet military superiority; like the elimination of the stalwart anti-Communist Franz Josef Strauss from the West German leadership; like the current state of the British Labour Party which, whatever its motives, is committed to doing exactly what the Politburo wants in the field of defence, if and when it achieves power.

The KGB, unlike the secret services of Britain or America, remains "licensed to kill" and there are many examples of criminal Soviet ruthlessness towards individuals who tell the truth about the Communist conspiracy.

In a London street in 1978, a Bulgarian defector, Georgy Markov, was murdered by a poisoned pellet implanted in his right thigh. Markov believed the implanting had been done with a dart disguised as an umbrella. The discovery of a similar pellet in a Bulgarian defector, in Paris, Vladimir Kostov, who survived, seems proof enough that both cases were the work of an assassination organization with access to advanced techniques. Since then another Soviet bloc dissident, a Pole called Boris Kozak, has survived a similar murderous attack in a supermarket in Virginia.

The most notorious attempted assassination in which the Bulgarian intelligence service seems to have been involved is that of Pope John Paul II in St Peter's Square, Rome, in May 1981. The Turkish terrorist who shot the Pope and nearly killed him, Mehmet Ali Agca, has stated that three Bulgarians assisted him and that he had been given special training by the KGB.

Suspicion remains inside MI5 and the CIA that Hugh Gaitskell, the Labour Party leader who supported the retention of nuclear weapons in the early 1960s, was murdered by the KGB, while many students of the assassination of President Kennedy do not accept the official American verdict that the Soviets were not involved in any way. But there is another form of assassination employed by the Politburo against leading anti-Communist politicians - character assassination.

The KGB remains a secret service which is licensed to kill

A classic instance of the use of active measures against an individual, to assassinate his character and destroy his career, has just come to light as a result of a libel action settled last year. It concerns Franz Josef Strauss of the West German Christian Social Union Party, a man reviled by the Soviet Politburo as being such an uncompromising obstacle in the path of the onward march of its influence and ascendancy that he had to be removed.

The libel action was brought against the business man Sir James Goldsmith, who for many years has been deeply perturbed about Communist and pro-Soviet manipulation of the western media. In a statement to the Media Committee of the British Conservative Party, Sir James described the Soviet active measures machinery and, in connection with the way newspapers and magazines are utilized, often unwittingly, he quoted Major-General Jan Sejna, an important defector from Czechoslovak intelligence.

Sir James said: "General Sejna... admitted that the campaign by the German news magazine *Der Spiegel* to discredit Franz Josef Strauss was orchestrated by the KGB". When the speech was published in the magazine *NOW*, which Sir James had founded, *Der Spiegel* issued a writ for libel. The action was settled out of court on the initiative of lawyers acting for *Der Spiegel* and Sir James felt he had been fully vindicated.

In a statement read before Mr Justice Caulfield, Sir James Goldsmith's counsel, Lord Rawlinson QC, said: "It was and remains Sir



Rudolf Augstein

James's position that many western publications were and are unwittingly used by the Soviets in their campaigns conducted by the KGB. So, in Sir James's view, *Der Spiegel*, in common with other western publications, can themselves fairly be described as victims of KGB propaganda techniques... it was never intended by Sir James to imply that the plaintiffs or their paper were controlled by or cooperated with Soviet intelligence or knowingly employed any journalist who was a KGB agent."

In reply, Mr John Wilmer QC, *Der Spiegel*'s counsel, said that his clients "fully accept that broadly speaking Soviet intelligence seeks to operate in the way stated (by Lord Rawlinson), although they themselves are not conscious of having been used in the manner mentioned by Sir James Goldsmith. My clients are conscious of the dangers to press freedom posed by Soviet covert propaganda."

Strauss was minister of defence in the coalition government headed by Konrad Adenauer and, in 1962, he was regarded by many as the likely successor to the ageing chancellor.

He was in no doubt that a dangerous and continuous threat was posed by the Soviet bloc in pursuit of the Politburo's ultimate aim of world Communist domination and he strongly supported the stationing of American nuclear weapons on German soil for use in NATO's defence.

Franz Josef Strauss was to be eliminated from the political scene

According to a former officer in the West German secret service, BND, the agitprop chief of the East Zone Communist Party gave orders in 1959 for the defamation of Strauss at every opportunity in the East German media. In 1959 the campaign was extended to the Czechoslovak press. It was hoped that all this would exert influence in West Germany and elsewhere through the impact of the Soviet media, which recycled much of the

Victims in the news: (left) *Der Spiegel*, November 7, 1962, showing publisher Rudolf Augstein's arrest, which (centre) provoked student protest; (right) Franz Josef Strauss, German Defence Minister, 1962

defamatory material both at home and overseas. In January 1960, the Soviet bloc propaganda machine concentrated on suggestions that the West German government, and Strauss in particular, were anti-Semitic. The intention was to imply that he was a neo-Nazi and he was, in fact, accused of being the "initiator of Nazi excesses".

But saturation denigration in the Communist-controlled media would not be sufficiently effective, even though some of it was spilling over into the western media. What was needed was a campaign of vilification in important organs of the western media. Sejna claims that the best target for that purpose was *Der Spiegel*, originally modelled on the American *Time* magazine and with the same wide appeal and impact.

Der Spiegel, increasingly hostile to the US and NATO, and to nuclear weapons in particular, had portrayed Strauss as "the elephant from the Bavarian backwoods".

Sejna states that in January 1962 the Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior, Lubomir Strougal (who is Prime Minister at the time of writing), told him that the Soviets had approved a plan whereby secret NATO documents, procured from Soviet agents inside the organization, should be leaked to *Der Spiegel* from Strauss's defence ministry.

On October 10, 1962, *Der Spiegel* published a long article giving accurate details about a NATO exercise code-named Fallex '62, together with secret NATO assessments of its consequences. Strauss was described as refusing to comply with NATO's demands for an increase in conventional forces and to be supported by Luftwaffe chiefs in favouring a NATO capability to make a pre-emptive nuclear air strike against the Soviet bloc.

As a result of this article, several members of *Der Spiegel*'s staff

including the editor, were arrested as the breach of security was investigated. The arrests led to the assumption that they were a reprisal for the attacks in *Der Spiegel* on Strauss and his administration. There was a well-orchestrated outcry from behind the Iron Curtain, mirrored in West Germany by academics, including some Soviet agents of influence, and other newspapers.

Many publications fell victim to the KGB without knowing it

Strauss insisted that he had not been responsible for initiating the arrests and that it was no act of revenge on his part. This turned out to be true, but few were inclined to believe him at the time. On November 26, Adenauer told Strauss that he could not remain in the cabinet and this was announced four days later. On December 11, a new coalition government was formed. It excluded Strauss, marked the end of his chance of becoming chancellor in the foreseeable future and permanently tarnished his political career.

None of the defectors who have thrown light on the *Der Spiegel* affair has ever suggested that any member of the magazine's staff was aware that it was a target for Soviet attention. Ilya Dzhirkvelov, a former KGB officer who defected to Britain in 1980, makes a point of saying that "many respectable and politically impeccable publications fell victim to the KGB active measures without knowing by whom they had been used".

Der Spiegel itself admitted in 1969 that material it had printed about the alleged intended use of

nuclear, chemical and biological weapons by American forces in Europe had been circulated to it and other western media as part of a KGB disinformation operation.

Western journalists, particularly in Britain and the US, have a well-deserved reputation for inflicting propaganda injuries on their own countries by printing information damaging to national prestige. A few of these are deliberate agents of influence but most are unwitting agents - "willsies" in intelligence jargon.

British television and other media performed a valuable service for the Politburo after a Soviet fighter pilot shot down a Korean airliner with the loss of 269 civilian lives in September 1983. The Soviet response to almost universal horror for such ruthlessness was to claim that the Korean plane had been involved in an irresponsible espionage venture by the CIA, which was therefore to blame for the disaster. This patently absurd thesis would have been seen for what it was had it not been swallowed and elaborated by western media.

One wonders if western writers and journalists who abuse their precious freedom of expression ever seriously wonder what would happen to them if the Soviet cause, which they assist unwittingly, should ever triumph. It would be pathetic if the media were to be seen, historically, as having been responsible, if only in part, for the destruction of their own freedom.

The *Secret Offensive* by Chapman Pincher will be published on October 31 by Sidgwick and Jackson at £12.95.

TOMORROW

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Winning ways of the young grandmaster

Nigel Short, aged 20, is confronting the world's top chess players.

David Spanier and Raymond Keene report

It is a relief in the enclosed, cerebral world of grandmasters to find someone who is frankly jolly about chess, at times even frivolous. And this someone is Nigel Short.

Thus, in a normally staid training manual, Nigel Short recently analysed the reasons for present world champion Anatoly Karpov's superiority to him: "Certainly he is nowhere near as good-looking as me and he has a squeaky voice, but he is still a stronger player. I draw the following conclusions: he plays the openings better than I do... He has much better positional judgement... He is tactically far superior... His end play is generally superb."

Quite so. On sense of humour, most chess players would agree, Nigel has the edge. The question is, will that be enough to get to the top?

His biggest test to date is the Candidates tournament being held now in Montpellier which will determine the four players from whom a challenger will finally emerge to take on the World Champion. Sixteen of the world's best players are taking part and Short is the first British chess player to have made it so far. He has made a good start, beating one grandmaster the Hungarian Ribli, drawing with two previous world championship contenders, Spassky and Tal, and a three-times finalist, Korchnoi, and losing to the Dutch player Timman. The tournament ends on November 3.

He's pleased, of course. It has been a gruelling performance to have progressed to this stage of the World Championship cycle. On his current rating he can hardly be expected to win but in chess nothing can be ruled out.

In 1977, just three months before his twelfth birthday, Nigel qualified for the British men's championship. He was the youngest to do so by four years. He eventually came up against Dr Jonathan Penrose, an experienced International Master. The 12-year-old rapidly built up a dominating position and finished off his illustrious opponent. Suddenly Nigel was in the headlines.

In 1984, at the remarkably young age of 19, he achieved



Waiting game: Nigel Short began playing chess aged six

that most prestigious of all sporting titles, grandmaster. He won the British championship last year as well and he is clearly destined for greater things.

He was far from being a favourite to qualify from the International tournament at Biel in July this year but, after a slow start, he completed a fantastic spurt to defeat all his main rivals.

In the play-off for the final qualifying spot he beat Eugenio Torre of the Philippines, a former Candidate himself, 3-0, and so just pipped van der Wiel of the Netherlands. During the course of these vital games, Nigel revealed a hitherto unsuspected determination, allied with a mastery of complicated rook and pawn endgames.

Nigel was a child prodigy. It was at the age of six, in 1971, that he learnt, or rather, picked up chess, from watching his father teach the moves to his elder brother. After a few minutes, Nigel pleaded to be allowed to play too and for the next few years the chessboard was rarely out of sight in the Short household.

In 1977, just three months before his twelfth birthday, Nigel qualified for the British men's championship. He was the youngest to do so by four years. He eventually came up against Dr Jonathan Penrose, an experienced International Master. The 12-year-old rapidly built up a dominating position and finished off his illustrious opponent. Suddenly Nigel was in the headlines.

The family disagreed about

how his education, at 17, should be continued. It was his mother who insisted that he should carry on at school (similarly, Madame Klara Kasparova, mother of the Soviet challenger in the current world championship, has tried to widen her son's knowledge of literature and music). This was an understandably prudent decision but the extra year in school did not help Nigel's chess. His results did not come so rapidly as they might otherwise have done in his late teens.

There was also one other prodigy around, Garry Kasparov. A couple of years older than Nigel, his talent outshone all the others. In the world junior championship of 1980,

WORLD CHAMPIONS

1886-1894 Wilhelm Steinitz (Austro-Hungary)
1894-1921 Emanuel Lasker (Germany)
1921-1927 Jose-Raul Capablanca (Cuba)
1927-1935 Alexander Alekhine (Russia-France)
1935-1937 Max Euwe (Netherlands)
1937-1946 Alexander Alekhine (Russia-France)
1946-1957 Mikhail Botvinnik (USSR)
1957-1958 Vasily Smyslov (USSR)
1958-1960 Mikhail Botvinnik (USSR)
1960-1961 Mikhail Tal (USSR)
1961-1963 Mikhail Botvinnik (USSR)
1963-1969 Tigran Petrosian (USSR)
1969-1972 Boris Spassky (USSR)
1972-1975 Bobby Fischer (United States)
1975- Anatoly Karpov (USSR) unless stated

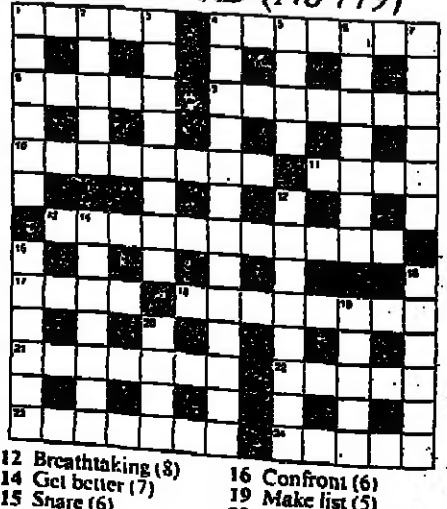
Nigel came away with the silver medal, but Garry took the gold.

So what, realistically, are Nigel's chances of reaching the top four at Montpellier? This Candidates tournament is one of the strongest of all time, with former world champions Smyslov, Tal and Spassky. To be numbered among such company is in itself high tribute.

On paper, Nigel should land up somewhere in the middle. But given his new determination, his youthful enthusiasm and exponential rate of improvement, it would not be so surprising if he were to upset the odds again. If he does, England's current ranking as second in the world only to the mighty Soviet Union.

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21 Appraise again (7)
22 Forbidden (5)
23 Deplete (7)
24 Deceive (5)
DOWN
1 Plan (6)
2 Mountain ash (5)
3 Welcoming (8)
4 Sweets (13)
5 Move towards (4)
6 Open car cover (7)
7 Praising speech (6)
12 Breathing (8)
14 Get better (7)
15 Share (6)
16 Confront (6)
19 Make list (5)
20 Gloss (4)



مكتبة النخيل

مكنا من الاصل

Educating Julie to the Bard

'Ooh heck, don't I know it', says Julie Walters of the comical image she must live down to carry off her next role, Lady Macbeth. But, as Val Hennessy explains, she has done her homework, has useful experience in sleep-walking and has found a model in the present occupant of 10 Downing Street

Exhilarated whisperings are abroad. Julie Walters could be on the brink of winning her classical laurels even though, as she readily acknowledges, she is not the first actress to spring to mind as a potential Lady Macbeth. Think of her famed Birmingham accent wrapping itself round such sublimely hair-raising lines as:

*I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that
milked me:
I would, while it was smiling in my
face,
Have plucked my nipple from his
boneless gums,
And dash'd the brains out.*

It might fill the staunchest director with trepidation. Worse, those lines delivered by the gabbling, uncouth Walters we've grown to love as Rita and Mrs Pauline Mole just might have Shakespeare enthusiasts falling off their seats laughing.

"Ooh heck, don't I know it", grimaces Walters, surprisingly pale and fragile-looking as she perches on the hearth of her sparsely-furnished sitting-room. "One of my major problems is shaking off my dizzy, comic image. Obviously I can't do Lady Macbeth with my Birmingham lilt but on the other hand she shouldn't be too posh, so I've hit on a way of speaking her lines in a sort of neutral accent."

"With the new Leicester Haymarket production we spent the first week going through the text working out what everything meant. Though the plot is superficially simple some of the language is tricky and it's quite difficult to crack the old iambic pentameters. Some of my lines are like speaking a foreign language. You can spend hours going through the Arden Shakespeare and still find certain expressions and key passages with five different schools of thought as to what exactly they mean."

For Walters Shakespeare is definitely a new departure although she recalls dabbling with the Bard in 1974 as Bianca in *The Taming of the Shrew* at Liverpool's Everyman Theatre.

"Bianca was the first thing I did on

the legit stage. Up to then I'd done pantomime, pub shows, Shirley Bassey imitations and such like. To be honest, I couldn't crack Bianca's character at all. I found her a bit boring. I couldn't overcome the Shakespearean blank verse and on top of that I didn't particularly like the play.

"In 1978 I played Phoebe in *As You Like It* at the Bristol Old Vic. I loved that part but was told to interpret her in a way I didn't like. The producer saw her as a pretty-pretty, flirty type, while I felt that's not what she's about. I wanted to bring out her nasty, bitchy side. I think I was a fair old disaster in that production as a matter of fact."

The new *Macbeth*, directed and designed by Nancy MacKerel and The People Show, uses the classical Shakespearean text in a "timeless" setting and co-stars Bernard Hill as Macbeth, Walters, who worked with Hill in Alan Bleasdale's television series *Boys From The Blackstuff* and who knew him at Manchester Polytechnic, where they both trained, describes him as "inspirational and intuitive" and says that after brief debate they decided to interpret their roles with Margaret and Denis Thatcher prominently in mind.

"I was lying in the bath and it suddenly came to me", recalls Walters, nodding her head in that manic manner she has and crinkling her eyes into slits of hilarity. "Lady Macbeth, with her ruthless single-mindedness is just like Mrs Thatcher. She's your archetypal Iron Lady. She's got no room for weakness or compassion. She sort of says to Macbeth, 'We know what we want, we're going through hell, but we're damned well going to get it in the end.'"

"Both Mrs Thatcher and Lady Macbeth strike me as being not too 'full of the milk of human kindness'. I can just hear Mrs Thatcher hissing 'Fill me with direct cruelty' before she gave Patrick Jenkin the elbow. When she labels as 'moaning minnies' people who panic about being unemployed and having no future



Julie Walters: 'Lady Macbeth is like Thatcher in single-mindedness'

that's exactly like Lady Macbeth. Conscience doesn't enter into it..."

At this point Walters's boyfriend phones from America. The loud, libidinous message which he begins dictating into her answering machine (unprintable) has us both writhing on her needlecord carpet, pondering with ribald glee upon the nature of romantic passion. Shakespeare would have loved it.

The conversation is steered back to Lady Macbeth and Walters remarks that the first scene she "cracked" as Lady Macbeth was the sleep-walking one. "I've always suffered from disturbed sleep myself. I get up in the night, walk about, bang my head on the wall. The lines in that scene give me goosebumps. I love to speak them. They're wonderful."

She insists that Lady Macbeth was not inherently evil, that by deliberately suppressing her feminine emotions - remorse, guilt and tenderness - she succumbed to profound psychiatric sickness.

"In those days people had nothing to aspire to but power. Nowadays when people make it they can buy big houses, go on world cruises, drive flashy cars and suchlike but in Macbeth's time the ultimate goal was power. It is very interesting to play somebody with Lady Macbeth's hugeness of ambition because the theatre is full of people like that, people who will stop at nothing to get to the top."

"I find Lady Macbeth quite heart-rending at the end. When she's described as a 'fiend-like queen' I feel quite stung because by then she's

totally vulnerable, mad and completely broken down."

Here Walters breaks off to observe that it is a rare treat to have the opportunity to discuss her acting. Most interviewers, she grumbles, ask her if she approves of promiscuous sex, wants children, does her own cooking and has a man in her life.

"I'm thrilled when people want to interview me. I feel under an obligation to do interviews because I want to publicize my work but I'm getting sick of trivial questions which have nothing to do with my job."

"I'm always being badly misquoted and made to sound like a prat. I don't mind so much for myself but I don't like other people to be upset. One interviewer asked me questions about my home town, Birmingham, a place I'm still very fond of. The few negative things I said were strung together and I think the piece ended up as a savage attack on the place."

People who like me in comic roles often moan when I try something serious

"It was all read out on local radio. My old mates turned hostile. My mum was upset. I couldn't go home for months. If ever I meet that journalist up a dark alley I'll do something violent."

Mind you, she says, she's sometimes been tempted to spin the daffier reporters a few unlikely yarns. One chap turned up from a magazine asking ludicrous questions about her sex life, when what she wanted to talk about was her role in *Fools For Love* at the National and Lyric Theatres.

"He asked me 'What sort of men do you fancy?' with a flirtatious leer, so I replied 'Huge, black, well-endowed men on the whole'. Then he asked 'Who's the man in your life?' so I said, 'He's a convicted killer serving 15 years in Broadmoor. He strangled someone with a pair of his grubby underpants'."

No, she splutters, joking apart it's wonderful to have a chance to be taken seriously. She considers it an act of courage to get on to the stage and attempt to play one of the all-time great roles. She says she'll be gibbering on the first night.

"You see, the people who like me in comic roles often moan when I try something serious. A lot of people didn't like me in *Fool For Love* where I played a tough, working-class woman with an American accent. "Another thing that's making me nervous is the fact that The People Show - a brilliant, comic fringe act - are in it too and it's just possible that, when people see them and me on the same bill they might assume we're playing *Macbeth* for laughs."

However, the whisper backstage at the Leicester Haymarket indicates that Walters, Oscar nominee and winner of Golden Globe and BAFTA awards for Best Actress for *Educating Rita*, could be a sensational Lady Macbeth. She assures me that her Lady Macbeth is as serious as the unemployment figures. As she says, you can't get much more serious than that.

Macbeth opens at the Leicester Haymarket Theatre on Thursday.

The wasted effort of physical jerks

A Well Men's Health Clinic, to be set up in Brent, north London, next month as one of the first of its type, is going to have its work cut out. As Colin Nolder, the deputy community administrator for Brent, put it: "Men just don't seem to be interested in their own health care." And that is putting it mildly. Men are about as fascinated by the concept of *mens sana in corpore sano* as they are by embroidering a traycloth.

Nobody is more surprised than a man when, after years of corporal neglect, a nemesis strikes in the form of heart disease or lung cancer, but even then he manages to detach himself from the problem and assumes that in two cuts of the surgeon's scalpel he will be as right as two ticks. Men reason that it is someone else's job to make them well enough to go on doing the things that will probably land them in intensive care again.

It is not that they lack self-discipline. Men are the most assiduous of dieters and forswearers of booze - for a time. Their problem is that they think that if they lose a stone one month and put it back on again the next, they have saved clocked up enough brownie points to see them through to a grand old age.

Men also have some pretty perverse notions about good diet. There is an apocryphal story about a man who had 30 pints of beer and one small pie, was taken violently ill and said, "That pie must have been bad", but I find it wholly believable.

Men embrace new health-fads with all the heady ardour with which they fall headlong into unsuitable infatuations. They take up squash, jogging, weight-lifting. Hundreds of pounds are spent on Ellesse sweatshirts, cross-country skis, exercisers and training shoes that cost more than a pair of Manolo Blahnik black suede pumps. For a few months their creatures of almost unbearable pep and vigour, a cross between John McEnroe and Jeffrey Archer. But then the mornings become rainy, the television programmes begin to perk up, the shoelaces on the training shoes break...

Who can tell the precise reason why all the health-giving equipment lies rotting in the cupboard? Who can tell why love is finally dismissed as infatuation?

Men have a lousy sense of health priorities. They will make no end of a fuss over a slight case of sniffles, taking to their bed with Lemsip, boxes of man-sized Kleenex and thrice-daily changes of pyjamas. But they will ignore the searing pain along the arm which threatens a heart attack; or the smoker's



PENNY PERRICK

cough that sounds like the death-knell itself.

The trouble with health care as a way of life is that it is deadly boring and men have a low tolerance-threshold towards the tedious. It is all they can do to get through a family Christmas without throwing their garrulous old auntie in the fire and Christmas is but once a year. The cultivation of abstemious habits for a whole lifetime is more than mortal men can bear.

So all in all the staff of Brent's Well Men's Health Clinic face a hefty challenge. I hope they rise to it and do not resort (for the clinic also deals with family planning) to pushing a packet of condoms across the desk, in much the same way as harassed GPs have, without looking up, pushed a prescription for tranquilizers towards female patients whose health concerns lie deeper than a need to keep on taking the tablets.

Mr Philip C. Rutterbush, the managing editor of a periodical on liberal education, has written to tell me that he has longed to find "a literary feminist". Unfortunately, he thinks that his search has ended with me.

He wishes to know my views as to whether "only gender-neutral pronouns should be employed... it seems to me fair to expect some usage to change as a result of heightened sensitivity". He regards me "as one who must have faced this question from the standpoint of sisterly concern".

Poor Mr Rutterbush, I am not the girl for you. I really don't care how gender-unneutral pronouns are. All I care about is that women get the same job opportunities as men and the chance to earn the same money. And that's where my sisterly concern starts and stops. I do not intend to lose any sleep as to whether I should be addressed as "Chair" or "Chairperson", something that seems to cause you mental anguish. You may call me whatever you like, although my personal preference is for "Wotcha gorgeous."

Out of work and out of time

COMMENT

Wendy Jones

Some time ago a friend of mine was made redundant by the engineering company for whom he had worked for nearly 40 years. He was 56. He enlisted with the Government's Professional and Executive Register, made dozens of inquiries and drew dozens of blanks.

More recently, another friend, a senior personnel officer just past 40, also faced redundancy. He found a post for which he felt ideally suited but the firm disappeared. It wanted someone 10 years younger.

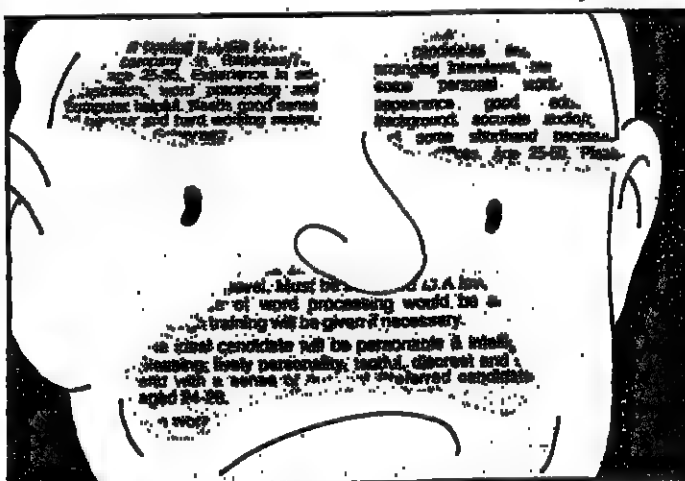
There have always been exceptions - in politics and at the top of industry. Margaret Thatcher has just reached state pension age and Coal Board chairman Ian MacGregor has long passed it. But age discrimination is widespread - and legal.

In the United States, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act was passed in 1967 and, in the American way of litigation, millions of dollars have since changed hands. In 1980 the changed Labour Organization recommended that each member state should "take measures for the prevention of discrimination in employment with regard to older workers". As a mere recommendation, this has had little force.

There seems to have been some change of attitude in recent years. Studies published in the late 1970s of vacancies registered through government agencies showed only a quarter were open to those over 50. Today the Manpower Services Commission encourages Job-Centre advisers not to specify age, although employers will still interview and hire who they want. With high unemployment, choice is usually vast.

Nissan, the motor manufacturer, are recruiting a workforce for their new plant in Sunderland. "We've taken account of age in our advertising," says personnel director Wickens. For 22,350 Peter posts they received 3,500 applications. The oldest person appointed was 38. Now they are appointed through 11,000 applications for 250 jobs.

"People at the extremes of the age band would have to have something pretty good to compensate for their age", says



Mr Wickens. "A production line's no place for a 55-year-old man's never been there before. It can be a shock even at 45."

According to the JobCentre manager in a once-industrial Midlands city, it is becoming increasingly difficult to place anyone over 50.

Department of Employment figures confirm the picture. More than half the registered unemployed in the 55-plus age group have been out of work for more than a year, far greater than in other groups.

Older workers, as well as the very young, have fallen foul of the changing employment scene. If the young have no skills, the old have old skills and, says David Hobman, the director of Age Concern, they are the first targets for redundancy. "The advance of technology means that yesterday's information becomes very quickly outdated. I even heard of one high-tech business where they were sacking the 1982 graduates to take on the 1985 crop."

If the scene is bleak for the 50-year-old skilled manual worker without a job, it can seem equally forbidding for the white-collar worker. A glance through the appointments pages of *The Times*, or any other newspaper, tells the story: "All applicants should be under 30..." "ideal aged 28-35..." "aged 27-30..." "aged under 45..." Age figures highly in an employer's first qualification listed, above experience or achievements.

Calls to a couple of dozen employers and recruitment agencies who had placed advertisements were revealing. Some

employers denied they were practising discrimination; they were merely stating a preference - an interesting semantic distinction.

There was widespread belief that older people had less flexibility, motivation and drive. "It's very hard graft here," said the chairman of one advertising group, "and we wouldn't want to put unreasonable pressure on an older person."

No one suggested that age reduced intellectual capacity. But any job involving some training was felt to be the natural province of the young - as was new technology and the relatively new discipline of marketing.

A company advertising for a professional engineer specified age instead of salary. It assumed that a certain earning power would have been reached by a certain age, and made no allowance for late starters or career breaks. As one recruiter in the catering business commented: "If I were interviewing an older person for a junior job, I'd want to know what's wrong with him."

One of the most popular reasons for an age limit, certainly among smaller firms, was the age structure of the company: "We're a young team. Someone older might not fit in."

Secretaries can have an even shorter professional lifespan than tennis players. The managing director of one agency said: "A woman's employability starts to drop somewhere between the ages of 25 and 29. By the time she's 35 it's very hard to place her, and after 45 just about impossible. Many men don't feel comfortable

telling an older woman what to do. They want a pliable employee."

Nearly all employers have an ideal age in mind, even if they do not advertise it. Most employers said they would, with reservations, look at someone a few years outside the preferred age band. Others regarded age as a means of limiting an otherwise unreasonably large number of applications.

Age Concern's David Hobman believes that many employers are trying to rationalize their prejudices. There is no evidence to show that older people are less well-motivated or have a worse sickness record. In fact, the opposite may be the case. It's a myth, too, that older people can't be taught new techniques.

Mr Hobman would not, however, welcome legislation to outlaw age discrimination. He believes it would lead to tokenism, and would not necessarily change attitudes. There is no powerful lobby in favour of a change in the law. Greville Jenner, MP, did introduce a private member's bill covering age discrimination in the last session of parliament, but it was aimed at drawing attention to an issue rather than reaching the statute books. Nor, with one or two exceptions, has the trade union movement taken up the cause.

The Institute of Personnel Management - whose members are responsible for much of the recruiting - is in the throes of drafting a new code on discrimination to include age. Deirdre Gill, of the IPM, says that if a manager tells personnel not to send him any women or blacks, the manager can be overruled. "But if the manager says 'I don't want anyone of 40', the personnel department may feel there's not much they can do. And the company may be missing an absolute pearl."

One of the bravest approaches so far has come from Harlow Borough Council, which decided to follow the American example and omit all reference to age from its application forms.

Department heads complained, however, that they were spending too much time working out candidates' ages from other clues on the form. Dates of birth were restored. Harlow is now convinced that education is the answer and is sending its officers in awareness-raising courses.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Coal shoulder

Hopes by the breakaway Notts miners that Labour will recognize their new Union of Democratic Mineworkers are doomed to disappointment. Yesterday I received a leaked copy of a letter from the party's general secretary, Larry Whitley, to Mr C. Taylor, secretary of the local Labour Party at Newark. In the heart of the Notts coalfield, it reads: "There has been no formal request to the National Executive Committee to accept affiliation from any breakaway union of the NUM. If such a request came, there would be no question of the party accepting affiliation of an organization not recognised by the national union. I hope this makes the position clear."

● The GLC has mischievous plans to enhance the "room with a view" of Mrs Thatcher's new house at Dulwich. It intends putting up an enormous "nuclear free zone" sign as close as humanly possible.

Cut meets

Small wonder Bob Geldof is talking of giving up. He can't even have a sandwich these days without British politicians falling out over it. On Wednesday he is due to meet Euro-mps in Strasbourg for a "all-party sandwich lunch". But because Tony Lord Bethell is the host, the British Labour MEPs have called a boycott. "It is absurd that a Tory should host it when the government is cutting back on aid to Africa," Labour's MEP leader, Alf Lomas, told me. "It's obviously a publicity trick to get pictures of Bethell and Geldof together," Lomas said. "I don't think Geldof earlier, no food, no drink, Bethell, who denies that there have been any cuts, said his views are not necessarily those of the British government."

BARRY FANTONI



"Remember the days when governments changed twice between the antipasta and the spaghetti?"

Bernie's inn

The publication today of the *Good Food Guide* will bring satisfaction to the unlikelyst of figures. Haringey council leader Bernie Grant. Among the new entries is Bambeys, an Afro-Caribbean and black American restaurant, whose joint owner and chef is Grant's sister Rosamund. It has just been launched with £40,000 in grants and £20,000 in loans from Haringey council, the government and the Greater London Enterprise Board. The grants - made before Grant became Haringey leader - were prompted by the Brixton riots and the Scarman report when the government started coughing up for black projects. The *Guide's* verdict: "Not as funky as you might expect..."

● Could Aberystwyth be the next riot flashpoint? Lord Scarman, recently picked up an honorary degree from the University of Wales - and now is learning Welsh.

Fruitless

The news that Sainsbury is considering banning fruit from South Africa reminds me of a friend who tried to make her own political stand. After explaining to a Golden Green fruit-seller that she couldn't possibly buy his oranges because they were South African, he replied: "Quite right, love. You don't know whose black hands have been on them."

Join the Club

A disaffected British Airways purser emerges this week to demand a ban on BA staff in first class. Writing in the staff magazine, Richard Dean says he has just been put in an "embarrassing" position by two staff passengers who were travelling first. "Both insisted I upgrade other members of their families and friends. Isn't it about time we emptied First of all but commercial passengers?" The fare, he says, is very high and paying passengers "should not have to share with low or non-revenue staff." Quite so.

In the rough

Lord Whitelaw just about redeems the new *Faber Book of Anecdotes*, which if you are not careful you might well get for Christmas. The 700-page book has Whitelaw, at US embassy bash, finding himself chatting about golf to a vaguely familiar figure. A little later he asked a friend: "Do tell me, who is that American I was talking to? He doesn't appear to have much sense of humour." "Bob Hope," came the reply.



Scarman: "moral questions"

The Roman Catholic hierarchy's response to the Gillick case on contraceptive advice turned out to be that it had "no quarrel with the Lords' decision provided it is carried out in the responsible spirit in which it was formulated". That reaction indicates that there must be more to the decision than is conveyed by the simple news that Mrs Victoria Gillick lost.

It is important to unravel the different approaches adopted by the five Lords, three of whom were in favour of allowing the DHSS appeal and two of whom dissented in favour of Mrs Gillick.

Lords Fraser, Scarman and Bridge had a common approach. They sought out the principle underlying previous case law on the general relationship between children and parents and then applied it to the specific context of whose consent is required for contraceptive advice and treatment. The principle is that "parental rights are derived from parental duty" and the "dwindling right" of a parent as the child grows older "yields to the child's right to make his own decision when he reaches a sufficient understanding and intelligence to be capable of making up his own mind on the matter requiring decision".

This stage will vary from child to child and from decision to decision. The law can and should acknowledge the reality of different rates of development towards maturity.

So the majority's method is to focus on the young person himself. If she can consent, the law will respect her autonomy. If she cannot, then the law will look for a proxy, who will usually be a parent. But parental consent is not the first option and whenever it is necessary it should be exercised in the child's best interests.

Having established the general principle, contraceptive treatment then needs to be located within this wider context. Lord Fraser set out five guidelines which the doctors must follow before they can legally offer a girl contraceptive advice or treatment without parental consent.

The doctor must be satisfied "(1) that the girl (although under 16 years of age) will understand his advice; (2) that he cannot persuade her to inform her parents to allow him to inform the parents that she is seeking contraceptive advice; (3) that she is very likely to begin or to continue having sexual intercourse with or without contraceptive

How Gillick can still make her mark

by Simon Lee

treatment; (4) that unless she receives contraceptive advice or treatment her physical or mental health or both are likely to suffer; (5) that her best interests require him to give her contraceptive advice, treatment or both without the parental consent."

Lord Fraser followed his five rules immediately with the reassurance that they "ought not to be regarded as a licence for doctors to disregard the wishes of parents on this matter whenever they find it convenient to do so."

But to understand what his first point about understanding advice entails, and why it is a difficult hurdle for the girl and the doctor to surmount, we must turn to Lord Scarman's judgment. He emphasized that "there is much that has to be understood by a girl under the age of 16 if she is to have legal capacity to consent to such treatment. It is not enough that she should understand the nature of the advice which is being given; she must also have a sufficient maturity to understand what is involved."

"There are moral and family questions, especially her relationship with her parents, long-term problems associated with the emotional impact of pregnancy and its termination, and there are risks to health of sexual intercourse at her age, risks which contraception may diminish but cannot eliminate. It follows that a doctor will have to satisfy himself that she is able to appraise these factors before he can safely proceed upon the basis that she has at law capacity to consent to contraceptive treatment."

The unusual element in the case lay in the fact that Lords Brandon and Templeman did not start from the same point as their colleagues had done. It was, after all, Lord Brandon's judgment in an earlier case which had convinced the majority that a young person's capacity is to consent depended on the individual's own understanding and intelligence rather than calendar age. It seems that the dissenters shared Mrs Gillick's worries about the practical consequences of the majority view and they therefore ignored the search for legal principle. Lord Brandon went straight to the narrow question of whether the doctor would be guilty of a criminal act if he prescribed contraceptives to under-16s, and gave an affirmative answer.

Lord Templeman eschewed case-law and produced an opinion which reads like a speech by Mrs Gillick. The most memorable line is that: "There are many things which a girl under 16 needs to practise but sex is not one of them." He speculated about the effect of allowing contraceptive treatment without parental consent. Perhaps no factual evidence on this point was available to any of the courts hearing the case.

The Gillick saga illustrates that controversies over law and morality often turn on different hunches as to facts and conflicting estimates of consequences. Mrs Gillick, together with Lords Brandon and Templeman, considers that premature sexual activity is best discouraged, and parental involvement is best encouraged, by the law refusing to accept a child's consent as sufficient for the provision of contraceptives.

Others feel that premature sexual activity has to be discouraged by other means, chiefly education. They believe that the absence of contraceptives will not act as a deterrent. On the contrary, it will merely cause additional problems of perhaps venereal disease, abortion or early motherhood. Moreover, Mrs Gillick's opponents say that a victory for her would have decreased parental involvement in the real world. In the vast majority of cases which arose before the litigation, they claim, doctors were able to persuade initially reluctant girls to confide in their parents. Since the Court of Appeal decision, the girls concerned had not given doctors that opportunity.

Although Lords Brandon and Templeman were prepared to rely on their hunches, the courts are not really in a position to evaluate these competing claims. This is why the majority emphasized legal principle and thought that, in Lord Bridge's words, the court should avoid "expressing *ex cathedra* opinions in areas of social and ethical controversy in which it has no claim to speak with authority."

A standing commission on medical law and ethics is long overdue. In the absence of such a body, however, the courts deserve praise for filling the vacuum. Lord Scarman thought that Mrs Gillick too deserved praise since she had "performed a notable public service in directing judicial attention to the problems".

Of course many are glad that Mrs



Brandon: "a criminal act"

Gillick was defeated. But it is not fair to criticize her for trying to enforce her morality through the law. Both sides of this dispute and all sides of all disputes on law and morals are trying to enforce their morality through the law. This applies to liberals who want the law to reflect liberalism just as much as it applies to Mrs Gillick who wants the law to reflect "Gillickism". The argument should be about the respective merits of the rival creeds, not based on the spurious belief that only one side is trying to impose its vision of morality.

As to the future, the Government's review will most likely now endorse the DHSS circular, as clarified by the Fraser/Scarman guidance. An extra sentence might be inserted to emphasize the need for genuine understanding as a prerequisite of consent. Doctors will at any rate be referred to the Fraser/Scarman criteria for consent. But there is no prospect of the Government or Parliament overturning the majority Law Lords' cogent reasoning.

As for Mr Gillick's future, she will surely help ensure that doctors do follow the guidelines. If 100 15-year-old girls present themselves to a doctor, all 100 are given contraceptive treatment without parental consent, suspicions must be aroused as to the efficacy of the testing for capacity to consent. Doctors will have to make time to do this properly, and Mrs Gillick will doubtless be pressing for effective monitoring and sanctions by the DHSS and the General Medical Council.

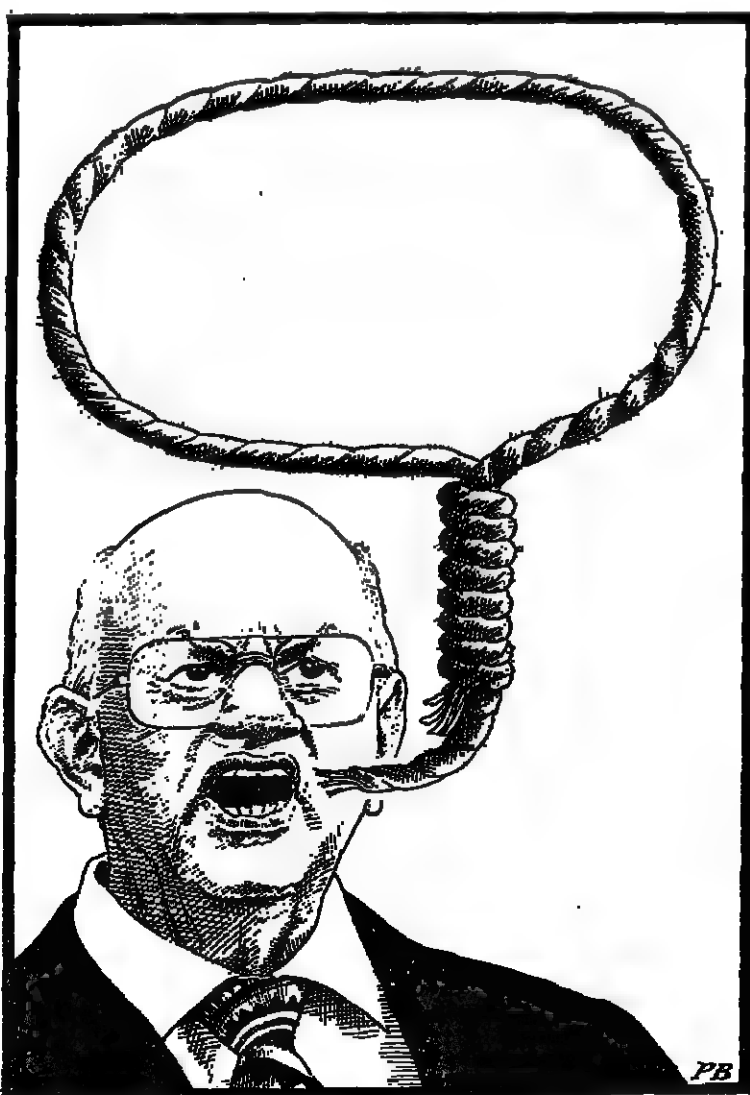
There is another role for all of us. The law is not going to use the threat of pregnancy, followed by early motherhood or abortion, as a means of scaring young girls into sexual abstinence, although the criminal law will do its best to punish those men who have sexual intercourse with girls under 16. But if we think that premature sexual activity is undesirable for a variety of moral, physical, emotional and psychological reasons, then it is our responsibility to put that view across to the young people at risk. We should take up the challenge.

The author is Lecturer in Law at King's College, London.

Church dilemma, page 14

Michael Hornsby on the collision between expectation and Afrikaner reality

Bothaspeak, or having it both ways



group. What foreign critics wanted, Botha declared in Port Elizabeth in a rare flash of candour, was "a state... where the white minority is overwhelmed without structures to protect its birthright".

Less this concern with white survival sound selfish, the Afrikaners have further developed the argument that there is, in fact, no such thing as a black majority but rather a collection of black and brown tribal and ethnic minorities each of which is supposedly as anxious as the whites (about 15 per cent of the total population) to preserve its identity and right to "group self-determination". (Ethnic and cultural differences between whites are conveniently ignored for this purpose.)

On this view apartheid - an Afrikaans word meaning literally something like "separate-hood" - is

thus not what it objectively is, namely, a device for maintaining white domination, but rather a means of ensuring that each group is free to develop in its own way without being dominated by any other. It follows that racial segregation, in so far as it applies to all groups, is not discriminatory, but essential for the preservation of group freedom.

Thus far Botha is still operating within the guidelines set out by Hendrik Verwoerd in the 1950s. Some time ago, however, he came to the conclusion - and in so doing parted company with Afrikaner fundamentalists - that racial concessions were required to relieve growing political, economic and demographic pressures and to appease an increasingly hostile outside world.

The most important concession

so far is the acceptance that the tribal homelands meet neither the political aspirations nor the economic needs of South Africa's black population and that an increasingly large number of blacks (at present about 10 million out of a total of 23 million) will be permanently resident outside the reserves. Their South African citizenship, previously taken away, is to be restored and some form of political rights "at the highest level" is promised.

Some of the most blatantly discriminatory aspects of social and economic apartheid are also being modified. Thus the ban on interracial marriage and sexual relations has gone because it barred relations only between blacks and whites and not between blacks and browns and thus could not be defended on the grounds of equal application. The reservation of hotels, restaurants, theatres, cinemas, parks and other social amenities for whites only is also being relaxed, albeit very gradually.

Full trade union rights have been granted to blacks, and statutory job reservation for whites has been abolished except in the mines; legislation to end that is likely to be introduced next year. The pass laws, which apply only to blacks, are likely to be amended, or even abolished, but technically non-discriminatory means of regulating black entry to urban areas will probably be found to replace them.

Compulsory race classification at birth, and racially separate residential areas and schools, will not be abandoned, however, because without them the concept of group identity, on which the whole tenuous intellectual justification for protecting white minority rights is based, would be fatally weakened and would probably lead to further splits in the ruling party.

Where does this leave black political rights? Botha has never used the term, but he appears to be aiming for some kind of federal system. This would be composed of both geographically and ethnically defined units. The building blocks of this system would include the existing tribal homelands as well as black townships outside them.

At this regional level, forms of black majority rule may even be possible, though it is certain that the boundaries in this federal structure would be gerrymandered to ensure continuing white control over the country's heartland containing its main mineral wealth.

These regional units, or so it would appear, would then send delegates to some kind of overarching federal body where "matters of mutual concern" (such as, presumably, defence, foreign affairs, finance, economic policy, justice etc) would be "jointly managed". Again, it can be taken as read that the system would be rigged to ensure that, behind a facade of joint decision-making, the whites continued to have the final say.

It is fair to say that this would represent a marked departure from classical apartheid. Ten years ago such proposals would have had considerable impact. Today Botha will be lucky to find any but the most conservative homeland tribal leaders prepared to negotiate on the basis of such an agenda. Even the relatively amenable Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has dismissed them as too little too late.

Anne Sofer The politics of job destruction

The Greater London Enterprise Board, now struggling in the throes of adverse publicity and imminent disintegration, is a sad story of our times. This GLC offshoot could have been - indeed there is the faintest chance it still might be - a considerable success story.

GLEB's history has been bedeviled by three phenomena which are as old as human history but have a particularly medieval flavour to them - patronage, dogma and the witch-hunt.

I hasten to say that by patronage I do not mean that councillors' personal friends and relations have been found jobs on the board - or at least not as far as I am aware; but rather that a great number of appointees appear to be people whose Labour Party connections are more important than any other qualities they may have had. The Labour Party being what it is, this has had the additional disadvantage that now things are going wrong they are publicly falling out.

The chief executive, Alan McGarvey, was at the time of his appointment deputy leader of the Labour group on Wandsworth council. One of his senior officers, Chris Brannley, who was suspended by McGarvey and then resigned in connection with some extraordinary property deals earlier this year, was, at the time of his appointment, a Labour member of Islington council. A third Labour Party member, Robin Atkins, appointed to the board, has now resigned, calling it a shambles and demanding McGarvey's resignation. To complete the picture, Clive Jenkins is not insignificant Labour personality, whose fees and pay-off in connection with an abortive GLEB venture may have caused him some embarrassment, has now (according to last Friday's *Standard*) "joined" the Tory opposition at County Hall for an independent inquiry.

All this is a great pity because out of the limelight, and under the supervision of less politically contentious officials, some effective job creation is being achieved, particularly with small start-up business and the rapid growth new technology areas. But here we come up against the second problem: dogma.

From the start, GLEB's political masters at the GLC did not want this to be the main emphasis of the board's work. The Labour leaders at the time (and now for all I know) had a dogmatic conviction that small businesses were not the route to industry's revival in London. Lengthy documents were presented to the GLC's industry and employment committee to prove the point: behind all the arguments lay the fear that small businesses were bad for Labour and bad for trade unionism.

Michael Ward, chairman of the committee, used to be very lyrical about the wealth creation potential of large industrial development. He recalled the boom years for London earlier this century when huge factories opened up on all the arterial roads and well organized workers fought successfully for a decent wage. His dream was of GLEB intervention in the large companies that were leaving London or closing down; forcing them through "planning agreements" to conform to Labour's grand industrial strategy. All this, remember, was before the 1983 general election. GLEB was to be the

advance guard of the alternative economic strategy. It was this issue that caused the withdrawal of Edward Cunningham, head of the Scottish Development Agency, who agreed to become GLEB's first chief executive but then changed his mind. There was an exchange of letters between him and Michael Ward in which Cunningham made it clear that in his view single investments of more than £200,000 would be unwise and the real way to job creation was through funding a multiplicity of smaller enterprises. Ward clung to his vision and appointed in Cunningham's place the present incumbent, Alan McGarvey, who had been one of the architects of the original conception of GLEB.

Events have proved that Cunningham was right. Whereas GLEB's successes have been in the sectors of enterprise he favoured, its failures have been in its traditional industries, and in its attempts to get into the world of big business. In particular it has burnt its fingers in the property market. Islington Labour councillors have proved no match for the fast footwork of the developers.

A fraud investigation hangs over the dealings in connection with Stanley Sidings, a jumble of old railway and canal buildings on the 'Chalk Farm Road in Camden. An aerial photograph shown on the *London Programme* on television last week made it look like a derelict wasteland, and a few well-angled shots of crumbling facades made the scheme look more of a folly than it really was. In fact it is a tragedy that this commercially very promising site has slipped through everybody's hands: it is only a few hundred yards north of booming Camden Lock in an area where demand for office and workshop space is high - and its listed buildings are treasures of industrial archaeology that badly need restoring. GLEB's incompetence and attempt to bite off more than it could chew has probably set back its development for years.

So now GLEB faces that third medieval phenomenon, the witch-hunt. "Squandered... Millions," screamed the *Standard* on Friday, and the *London Programme* later that evening, while being a little fairer in paying a perfunctory tribute to GLEB's successes, was in effect a hatchet job on the whole operation. All this, in the same week as the televised onslaught by the Tory opposition at County Hall, has the smell of an orchestrated campaign.

Unless the Government relents and agrees to fund GLEB directly, or unless the London boroughs, hand-picked and rate-capped as they are, agree to take over the enterprise, it will collapse within a year. Although all the nonsense will stop, all the experience and expertise it has been learning the hard way will be wasted as well.

The worst result would be for the Labour boroughs alone to agree to continue its funding, because then the patronage and dogma would continue. If only all the London boroughs, with the Government, could agree to a joint funding exercise, under joint control, a phoenix might be enabled to rise from the ashes.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

Off the top of my Head

Lord Moreover, the head of the vast corporation which owns this column as well as most of the Amazon Basin, has graciously permitted me to print a further selection of his thoughts, which will one day be printed in book form as *The Wit and Wisdom of Lord Moreover* and be given away free at his 30,000 retail outlets. These thoughts occur to him during those idle moments when he is listening to briefings from cabinet ministers, talking to his family or looking at the back of his chauffeur's head. I am grateful to him for this basket of *pensées*, not to mention my job and company bicycle.

The feeding of the five thousand with two loaves and five small fishes was, I suspect, one of Jesus's greater miracles. Indeed, it was probably not a miracle at all, but the first recorded example of nouvelle cuisine. I wonder if Lloyd's of London has ever considered insuring itself against repeated disasters? High speed trains travel so fast that it is now impossible to read the names of stations as one passes through, yet British Rail could easily remedy this by printing the names in much larger letters. Another example of technology refusing to keep pace with itself.

Never stay at an hotel where the flag-poles in the forecourt are higher than the hotel itself.

The most dangerous and effective weapon ever invented by mankind is the four-door family saloon car. Very few people are shot by guns, yet over 5,000 deaths are caused by the household car every year in Britain alone. But nobody has ever suggested holding talks to reduce the numbers of this lethal weapon. People often say to me: "Wouldn't it be wonderful if newspapers ignored disasters and tragedies, and only printed good news? Yet none of them subscribes to *Pravda*, which already follows this admirable precept. When people say to each other, 'I am going to ignore that remark', it is reasonable to assume that they are going to harbour a grudge about it for years to come. Similarly, when a book reviewer says he is going to quote at random, one knows that the ensuing quotes have been chosen with great care."

It is sometimes thought shameful to have second-hand possessions, such as second-hand clothes, shoes or kitchenware. Yet some things become smart only when they are second-hand, like books, paintings and houses. We get round this problem by using the word antique, or period, or antique. Who ever heard of a sale of second-hand Picassos?

I have never yet met a waiter who could afford to be a customer at the place where he works. On the other hand, I have never met one who had the slightest desire to be a customer in his own restaurant.

When film reviewers rave about a new funny film, and quote three lines to show how funny it is, and then all quote the same three funny lines, I know from bitter experience that they will be the only three funny lines in the whole film.

The bicycle is the only wholly functional vehicle ever invented - all the others are loaded with cosmetic devices. Give a Martian scientist a bicycle, ask him to deduce from it what the rider looked like, and he would come up with a fair approximation of the human body. Give him a car and he would come up with four lumps of dough, one of them having three feet.

I can remember a time when newspapers reported the news. Now they only tell you what they think about the news.

The great mystery about urban riots is this: Why does a car always have to be turned over before it can be set alight? Are cars non-inflammable the right way up?

British Rail is the last repository of Victorian English. Trains do not go to places, they reach destinations. They do not stop there, but terminate. When they have terminated we do not get out, we alight. And if we get refreshments (not snacks) en route, we are not asked to have the right money, we are requested to tender the correct change. Steam may have vanished, but tending is very much alive. The English are so uninterested in eating that there is not a single Restaurant, cafe, buffet, bistro - all are French. If only the food, too, were French.

مكتبات العامة

**Expert advice from
the real bookworm**

There is another point that writers striving to break into E

E. J. Craddock
Scriptmate's address is: PO
Box 365, London N19 4SP.

*Scriptmate's address is: PO Box 365, London N19 4SP.

Rock Classic principles

The band's sense of timing and dynamics was exemplary; John Edwards's delightful bass solo and Marthew Letley's brief, breathtaking drum breaks in the unrecorded "All I Can Do Is Talk About You" provided momentary glimpses of a vast reservoir of ability from which the optimum required for the playing of the songs was drawn.

Mike Paxman's guitar solos were wrought with similar imagination and discipline. But the central image throughout was of the disarmingly beautiful Miss Tzuke, a face framed by a tangle of gleaming blonde hair, singing with fragile passion in the voice of a convent school choir turned wail. Combining a classical poise with innate sensuality, she projected with controlled ease of haunting slow preponderance of haunting slow before the start of the set, and building to a well-paced finale of rockier numbers such as "Black Furs." A dignified and compelling performance.

David Sinclair

The London Quilters Exhibition

The craft of quilting is on display from
22nd October to 8th November.

Sanderson
Berners Street, London W1
Monday to Saturday 9.30-5.00. Admission free.

Masterpieces of sweetness and moonlight

Dance

Festival Ballet
Palace, Manchester

London Sinfonietta/Eng
Howarth/Pinn
Barbican/Que

Challenging comparisons with the best in *La Bayadère*: Peter Schaufuss and Elisabetha Terabust with a corps de ballet in rare form

Not all the solo roles are yet ideally performed, but the general level is presentable and can be expected to

grow more secure with repetition, especially Elisabetta Terabust's romantic but uneven Nikiya. Peter Schaufuss and Patrick Armand at successive performances gave explosively virile accounts of the only male role. Solor, although Makarova's

choice of arm movements for the character is less dramatic than Nureyev's. Janette Mulligan distinguished herself in her *matinée* solo. Where *Bayadère* is all classic grandeur, *Aureole* is a masterpiece of sweetness and light. To five blithe

Concerts

Stephen Pettitt
It was a poor crop at the weekend as programme-makers seemed to be airing some firmly held views that do not always stand up to 50 minutes' scrutiny.

Richard Morrison
Television Weekly

Stephen Pettitt

between actors recording commentary for a film about the Marbles. This in itself is fine as far as it goes, but the doubling up of actors (so that, for example, Lord Elgin became

The more curious aspect of the work is in its writing for the four solo singers, who are never heard as a quartet but only in short individual entries. And while the soprano and tenor parts, somewhat *effortfully* taken here by Eiddwen Harbry and an American newcomer, Gary Lakes, in his British debut, are pushed into awkward registers for both, the alto and bass (Claire Powell and Stafford Dean) each have some of the shortest contributions in the

Noël Goodwin

London débuts

Lorraine McAslan, a violinist who has already made her first record (of the Walton and Elgar Sonatas) demonstrated a ma-

Her pianist, Nigel Clayton, proved himself very much an equal partner, though at times his bass-line could have been more strongly delineated. But in

adulterous could not really call the Hungarian pianist Ferenc Rados a novice; his youngmen charges have included Kocsis, Ranki and Schiff. But it could be that his relative obscurity in this country has something to do with his somewhat idiosyncratic style. In his readings of Schubert's late A major Sonata, D959, and of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Sonata, Op 28, for example, one craved for a closer position to the piano than one could find in the hands of the others in the order of the day, then, in these works; but in Bartók's Improvisations on Hungarian Peasant Songs he offered a welcome touch of aggressive, almost morose, intensity, bringing the tempo of each number as only a Hungarian could.

Stephen Pettitt

**The police earn
a lot more than
you think.**

Finally, despite what we've said so far, we don't want to hear from anyone who's just interested in the salary.

The real rewards of being a police officer, at any level, aren't the sort you can put in the bank.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, CAREERS INFORMATION CENTRE, DEPT MD611,
NEW SCOTLAND YARD, LONDON SW1H 9BG, OR 'PHONE 01-725 4575

Television Weekly morality

wards selective reference to this bedevils television. The programme is not a supermarket for evidence to corroborate this week's morality.

From feminism to Lord Elgin but for a short step, now that Madame Mercuri has been in London to claim the Marbles, the programme's *Antiques* (Channel 4) set out to show how these contentious prizes found their way from Athens to the British Museum — which was useful — and what might happen to them if the Greeks got them back.

The programme experimented with an interesting device, namely a juxtaposition of scenes in the past from Elgin's expeditions with a topical discussion in a modern dubbing theatre

between actors recording commentary for a film about the Marbles. This in itself is fine as far as it goes, but the doubling up of actors (so that, for example, Lord Elgin became the film director) scarcely contributed to the clarity of the argument, particularly as the level of discussion did not rise above pointing out that the pollution in Athens is bad for classical sculpture.

Whicker's World (BBC 1) was much easier going. Sex isn't nearly as important as power and access. I glanced at Washington through the eyes of five English expatriates. Nothing experimental about this one: it could have been a radio documentary for all we learnt from its pictures. At least Professor Mrs. Susan Cunliffe and others had something to say: America is the place to be if you work hard, have lots of money and know your way to the top. A piece of moral advice, though, from Diana McLellan of the Washington Times: nurture is in the air.

Carlo Gébler

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figures published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Dividend pence	YTD %
BUILDINGS AND ROADS					
1	Bryant	200.00	+1.00	2.50	1.25
2	Cement Roadstone	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
3	Barrick Johnson	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
4	Barrick Johnson	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
5	Anglo	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
6	Wimpey (George)	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
7	Manders	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
8	Wiggins	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
9	Burns Dees	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
10	Brill	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
FOODS					
11	Basset Foods	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
12	Home Farm	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
13	Asnes Fisheries	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
14	Argyll	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
15	Salvans (Chats)	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
16	RHM	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
17	Unigate	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
18	Park Foods	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
19	Morrison (W)	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
20	Wiggins & Phipps	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
ELECTRICALS					
21	Dale Elect	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
22	Audio Fidelity	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
23	Western Selection	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
24	Volax	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
25	Scholar (GFI)	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
26	Tessell Telecom	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
27	UFI	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
28	Prescott	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
29	Stone Int	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
30	UFI Leasing	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
DRAPERY AND STORES					
31	Beattie (James) A	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
32	Bernalls	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
33	WW Group	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
34	Wigfield (Henry)	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
35	Deverux (J)	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
36	Flax Art Dev	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
37	Sears	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
38	Smith (WH) A	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
39	Staines of London	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
40	Three Products	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOT

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock out-standing	Price	Change	Int	Gross

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Stock	Price	Change	Int	Gross

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price	Change	Int	Gross

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price	Change	Int	Gross

UNDATED

Stock	Price	Change	Int	Gross

INDEX-LINKED

Stock	Price	Change	Int	Gross

Prospective real redemption yield on projected inflation rate (RPI) of 4% and 10%.

Capitalization

Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Dividend pence	YTD %
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BREWERIES

Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Dividend pence	YTD %
1	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
2	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
3	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
4	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
5	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
6	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
7	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
8	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
9	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
10	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
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41	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
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95	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
96	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
97	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
98	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
99	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79
100	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79

22.7M	Wynfenn & Co	204	+2	3.5	4.7	30.1
22.1M	Wynfenn & D	378	..	11.2	3.6	15.3
22.0M	Young A	210	..	9.0	4.2	10.6

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Dividend pence	YTD %	YTD %	YTD %
1	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
2	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
3	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
4	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
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27	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
28	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
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36	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
37	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
38	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
39	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
40	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
41	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
42	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
43	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
44	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
45	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
46	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
47	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
48	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
49	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
50	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
51	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
52	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
53	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
54	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
55	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
56	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
57	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
58	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
59	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
60	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
61	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
62	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
63	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
64	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
65	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
66	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
67	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
68	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
69	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
70	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
71	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
72	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
73	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
74	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
75	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
76	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
77	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
78	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
79	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
80	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
81	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
82	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
83	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
84	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
85	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
86	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
87	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
88	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
89	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
90	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
91	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
92	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
93	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
94	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
95	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
96	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
97	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
98	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
99	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79
100	140.00	+1.00	2.50	1.79	1.79	1.79

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

How to retool the old workshop of the world

The Lords Committee report on overseas trade has clearly got under the Government's skin, an excellent place for it to be. This is partly because it was produced by an unusually distinguished group of peers, elderly backwoodsmen filling in time at Westminster to earn their Lords attendance money. It is also because the report was neatly timed to provide the House of Commons - which returns to life today - with a nice new source of ink-pellets. Before their lordships' conclusions are entirely obliterated by such use, it is worth trying to separate the sense from the nonsense in their findings.

There are two initial problems with their report, and even with its terms of reference. The first is the confusion between manufacturing and trade. The two are not synonymous. Manufacturing accounts for only about two-thirds of our earnings from visible exports; and these are now exceeded by our invisible earnings. Although manufacturing industry still earns Britain twice as much abroad as our service industries do, it is still only a minority element in our full balance of payments.

The second diversion in the report is the strange concentration on the balance of trade in manufactures as a catch-all measure of economic achievement. This focus is natural, perhaps, in that Britain's swing into deficit has been spectacular. But it is an approach taken to final absurdity by the committee's assertion that sustainable growth has not been, and will not be possible without a favourable trade balance in manufactures. It is only necessary to try to apply this rule to the world as a whole to see how nonsensical it is.

The trade balance may give an early warning signal of productive failure. But it is a lousy measure of economic structure because it is heavily influenced by differences in growth rates between one country and another. The dangers into which such an approach can lead are neatly illustrated by the committee's own analysis of the causes of the deterioration in Britain's manufactured trade balance. Here we find that domestic economic policy in the early 1980s actually helped to restrain the decline from surplus to deficit, by deepening Britain's recession and hence checking British demand for imports. It is a bizarre kind of analysis of economic growth that scores recession as a plus.

But there is another, even more disturbing apprehension lurking behind such a proposition: that manufacturing is somehow superior to other ways of earning a living abroad. The old mechanical heart still throbs; Britain's pride in its historical glory as the workshop of the world dies hard, and with good reason. But it matters not at all whether we earn our living in farming, factories or finance: the division of economic endeavour into agriculture, manufacturing and services is little more than a statistical convenience. A proper national aim is simply to earn as large a living as we can, for as little sweat as possible (ie, in the jargon, "maximize our value-added") while doing as little damage as possible to our environment. On these criteria, some (not all) services clearly score better than traditional manufacturing, and are likely to score better still in the future.

As the manufacturing capacity of the developing world expands, so competition will squeeze the margins of profit even in countries with far lower wage costs than Britain; it is possible to see the production of cars, fridges and televisions following basic commodities into glut. In these circumstances it would be a blessing, not a curse, to depend on manufacturing for only a small share of our income.

But here the committee comes into its

own. For it is the opposite fallacy, dangerously played with by ministers, to suppose that service industries will automatically replace manufacturing. Clearly, as manufacturing's share of British output has declined from 32 per cent in 1960 to 21 per cent in 1983, the service share has correspondingly risen. Some shift, indeed, was inevitable; international competition and fast-rising productivity in manufacturing have continuously reduced the prices of manufactures relative to services. But by 1983 the British economy was substantially underemployed. The service sector had failed to expand fast enough to take up the slack; or put another way, the manufacturing sector had declined faster than necessary.

Very plainly, this is so; and it is a failure well-chronicled by the committee. Indeed, the Treasury's own analysis, published earlier this year, supplies much damning evidence. The main European economies, France, Germany, Italy, all with similar cost structures to our own, have not experienced so rapid a decline.

Equally plainly, oil has weighed in the balance, altering our economic structure. The three other industrial economies with substantial energy sectors - Canada, Holland, Norway - have all experienced a rapid manufacturing decline.

The long-run causes are singled out by the committee to be "poor investment, poor cost-competitiveness and cultural factors." This is an analysis with which the Chancellor could hardly wish to disagree. It is therefore regrettable he should have chosen to spray the committee with machine gun fire from his rostrum at the Mansion House last week.

What is needed is a slightly more selective use of the weapons of argument, by both sides. For the conclusions to be drawn by policy makers are that manufacturing can be fostered without interfering with the natural shift to services. Scattered through the report of the Lords committee are plenty of useful examples.

An old, but still valid complaint is that big state purchases give too little thought to the effect of their specifications on the producers' chances of selling the goods elsewhere in the world. A perennial theme adopted by the committee is the danger done by volatile exchange rates: markets, once lost, are hard to regain. There is a real cause for unease in the tension between the Department of Trade and Industry and the Treasury; British manufacturers are right to feel that our government system is less single-minded in the pursuit of British trading success than the bureaucracies of many competitor countries. So, for that matter, is British industry less far-seeing and cooperative in the pursuit of foreign market opportunities.

All this could and should be recognized by the Chancellor; but for its part, the Lords committee should recognize another truth. It is one thing to argue that policy could be greatly improved at no cost; it may well be that, on occasion, the direct subsidization of large manufacturing projects is justified by the consequential flow of orders; but the benefits must be weighed against the tax burden on other sectors of the economy. An economy in external difficulties may, of course, deliberately choose to tax the non-taxable sector of the economy in order to subsidize the tradable sector. But that is simply devaluation by another name; and not quite the course of action their lordships would favour.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Elders expected to offer £1.7bn for Allied-Lyons today

By Patricia Wheatcroft

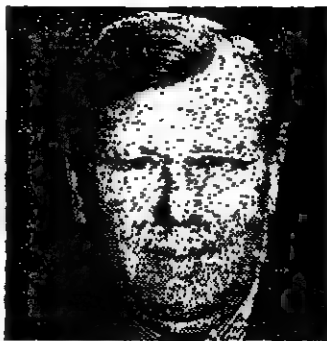
A £1.7 billion price tag is likely to be placed on Allied-Lyons today when the Australian conglomerate, Elders Ltd, launches its long-awaited takeover bid for the company.

The City is looking for an initial offer of somewhere between 25p and 26p which recognizes will be nowhere near high enough to win the day. But it will signal that Elders and its chief executive, Mr John Elliott, are serious in their intentions towards the British brewing group.

Mr Elliott was locked away in meetings yesterday with his financial advisers, Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, putting the finishing touches to the bid, which will easily dwarf the £968 million paid by BAT for Eagle Star in 1983.

Hill Samuel said that figures such as 35p, suggested for French companies, in the quarters of the City, were "absurdly high for such a ragbag of companies. The business is clearly not worth it."

Allied will be fighting the bid



Sir Derrick Holden-Brown: keen to end phoney war



John Elliott: finishing touches for offer

which Elders appears to feel necessary to justify its conduct.

Elders, which produces Foster's lager, has already boasted that its bankers, led by Citicorp, have raised sufficient backing for a bid at 25p a share. The company's attempts to arrange a consortium to back the bid and later divide up Allied have not been successful.

However, it is likely that if Elders could win control of Allied it would have little difficulty in finding buyers for the food and perhaps the wine and spirits division. Potential purchasers see no reason to do as Imperial Group did and identify themselves in advance of the bid, thus risking alienating themselves from Allied and its friends.

It must make an offer today to comply with the Takeover Panel's ruling that having announced an intention to bid for Allied eventually, it must do so within a specified time. If Elders fails to make a firm offer today it is likely to be banned from doing so for at least a year.

£500m autumn sale likely for airports

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Privatization of the British Airports Authority, which operates Heathrow and Gatwick, looks set for next autumn, with the £500 million flotation expected to be the subject of one of the Bills announced in the Queen's Speech on November 6.

The likeliest time for the sale of the BAA's seven airports, which also include Stansted in Essex and the Scottish airports of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Prestwick, is after the British Airways flotation and before that of British Gas.

In accordance with the airports policy White Paper introduced in June by Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, the Bill will allow every important airport to be made into a limited company. The BAA will be privatized as a holding company with seven airport subsidiaries.

The Government is expected to have little difficulty in disposing of the BAA, which has made healthy profits from its commercial activities, including its lucrative duty-free operations, and the authority is also lobbying for the maximum proportion of shares to be offered to employees.

A new review of the BAA and

Telegraph chief denies share plan

By William Kay, City Editor

Lord Hartwell, chairman of the Daily Telegraph, denied yesterday that he had any plans to issue new shares in the company.

It was suggested over the weekend that as much as another 31 per cent of the existing share capital might be sold to raise £20 million because the group would not meet its forecast of £5 million profits for the present year. The company publishes the *Daily* and *Sunday Telegraph*.

Lord Hartwell said: "I have no intention of making a further equity share issue at any time in the foreseeable future."

Asked about suggestions in the City that the group might make a loss this year, he replied: "As we are now a public company we shall be making an ordinary six months' interim statement some time next month. Until then, I cannot comment on the figures."

In June the Telegraph sold the equivalent of 40 per cent of the equity to raise £30 million, and borrowed another £80 million, to finance a transfer of printing operations from Fleet Street to the London Docklands.

Nakasone to meet Reagan over trade

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, is to meet President Reagan in New York this week in a second attempt to cool growing trade tensions between Japan and the United States.

The meeting, arranged at Japan's request, coincided with the arrival in New York of world leaders invited by Mr Reagan to a briefing on the upcoming US-Soviet summit in Geneva.

Mr Nakasone, alarmed by the Administration's tough new tone on trade matters, is seeking assurances from Mr Reagan that he will continue to fight protectionist measures in Congress.

Statements of support from Mr Reagan are important to Mr Nakasone's efforts to accelerate an "action programme" announced last July to open Japan's markets to Western goods and to continue his programme to depress the dollar to a range of from ¥200 to ¥220.

But statements by the White House and Congress have alarmed Japanese officials who fear they could re-ignite strongly protectionist sentiment.

The White House, as part of its strategy to head-off protectionist legislation in Congress, has launched a campaign against the "unfair" trade practices of other nations which could lead to restrictive quotas and tariffs.

Business leaders have informed the Administration and Congress that they support tough action to force Japan to voluntarily cut exports to the United States and other markets. Steps by Japan to open its markets and stimulate domestic growth were welcomed by the business leaders who gave a warning however, that more must be done.

The new business strategy was outlined in talks between government officials and corporate leaders attending the biannual meeting of the Business Council comprised of the heads of America's largest companies.

While stopping short of an outright endorsement of a 25 per cent surcharge on exports from Japan and other countries, the business leaders none the less supported the idea of the protectionist bill as a bargaining tool that will force additional action by the Nakasone Government.

Retirement offer at STC

Referring to recent press speculation, Mr Neville Cooper, the head of administration at STC, the telecommunications and electronics group, said yesterday that he had not been asked to leave the company, and was not engaged in negotiating compensation.

However, he added: "It is true that there have been a number of departures since Lord Keith took over the chairmanship of STC from Sir Kenneth Corfield. It is also true that more than one of us have offered to discuss flexibility in retirement dates, if that would help in the reorganization of the company."

CBI forecasts rise in shop sales

By Our Industrial Correspondent

The retail industry is looking forward to another excellent Christmas. After a hiccup in September, sales in shops are set to rise again this month, according to the latest survey of distributive trends from the Confederation of British Industry.

The survey of 580 retailers and wholesalers shows that the balance reporting increased sales volume fell from 63 per cent in August to 45 per cent in September but has bounced back to 53 per cent.

Mr John Salisse, chairman of the CBI's distributive trades panel, said: "Sales volumes are still well above last year's levels and retailers expect sales to increase faster this month."

Grocers and retailers of household goods, including

cookers, fridges and television sets, are among the best performers, but shoe shops' sales were lower than a year ago. Mr Salisse added that some small retailers, such as corner shops, were still not doing as well as the large multiple shops. Wholesalers also report sales volume well above those of 1984 and expect further growth this month.

Owen Owen criticized by Clayform

By Our City Staff

Clayform Properties criticized the "outdated" trading approach of Owen Owen yesterday as part of its £40 million takeover bid for the Liverpool stores group.

Clayform, which is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, claims its property development and retailing expertise were needed to revitalize Owen Owen - outlining in its offer document plans to redevelop some of the 21 stores and sell others.

"Sales per square foot, profits per employee and return on capital are all unacceptably low, particularly when compared to other retail groups. As a result, shareholders have received a totally inadequate return on their investment. This is reflected in Owen Owen's woeful record of zig-zag earnings per share over the last few years," Clayform alleged.

Meanwhile, Clayform's financial advisers, Samuel Montagu, again insisted that to prevent a false market being created in Owen Owen shares.

Fuller Peiser to value docks

Private surveyors have been called in to value the Royal Dockyards at Devonport, Devon, and Rosyth, Fife, in advance of the Government's plans to bring in commercial management.

Fuller Peiser, the chartered surveyors, has won the contract to value the 375 acres of buildings, plant and machinery at the two yards. The contract will be carried out on behalf of the Property Services Agency.

The yards refit and repair the Royal Navy's vessels from Polar submarines to coastal minesweepers, and have an annual turnover of £400 million.

Rates cut still likely say brokers

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

City economists still expect reductions in base rates in the coming weeks, despite the Chancellor's reaffirmation of his caution on interest rates at the Mansion House last Thursday.

Mr Malcolm Roberts of Laing & Cruickshank, the broker, says that rates will be kept at present levels for now, in line with the Group of Five strategy on the dollar, but that they will be brought down towards the end of the year.

Grieson Grant's *Economic and Fiscal Review*, published over the weekend, suggests that rates will resume a gradual downward trend, with a rate of 10 per cent forecast for the Budget.

Mr Richard Jeffrey at the broker Hoare Govett says: "The first tentative steps towards reducing interest rates may be initiated in the near future," initiated the link between high debt sales and interest rates.

BT in Channel link

British Telecommunications is being strongly urged to join the European consortium planning to build the Channel tunnel. The biggest shareholder, the present is Trafalgar House. General Electric Company is also said to be a likely member of the group, which must submit its financing proposals to the British and French Governments by the end of this month.

Curb on expos proposed

By Our City Editor

Moves are afoot to cut the number of world expositions, the expos that used to happen once in a decade but have recently become annual events.

Mr Patrick Reid, Canada's ambassador and commissioner-general of the 1986 expos in Vancouver, British Columbia, and a former president of the Paris-based International Bureau of Expositions, said last week that he intended to lobby for four-yearly expos to be held between Olympics.

"Recent experience has shown that the world exposition concept can be damaged by having too many expos," he told *The Times*.

MARKET SUMMARY

He also wants the organization of these huge jamborees to come under the direct control of the host nation's central government.

Vancouver's will be the fourth in five years. The three previous ones have varied from the only partly successful to the near disastrous. That should not apply to Vancouver's transport and communications expo, which is being put on at a cost of £802 million (£416.5 million).

The expo after Vancouver will be in Brisbane, Australia, in 1988, followed by Seville, Spain, in 1992.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Abbey Life Group, Barlows, Bestwood, More O'Ferrall, Western Bros; Final: Highland Distilleries Company, High-Point Services Group, IBC, Marlowe Securities, Third Mile Investment.

TOMORROW - Interim: British Holdings, British & American Film Holdings, English National Investment Co, First Charlotte Assets Trust, Harris Queensway, Lee Cooper Group, Walter Runciman, Scottish Mortgage and Trust, Stantlight Holdings, Final: H J Baldwin, Klark-Ishik, Precious Metals Trust, Wolsley-Hughes.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Ambrose Investment Trust, Bromsgrove, Clive Discount Holdings, Egan, French Connection Group, Gerrard & National, F J C Lilley, London and Northern Group, Marlborough Property Holdings, Ruo Estates Holdings, Securities Trust of Scotland, Western Doors, Tea Holdings, Final: McKee Holdings, Prestwick Holdings.

THURSDAY - Interim: Anchor Chemical Group, British and Commonwealth Shipping Co, Chrysler Group, Imperial Chemical Industries, Philip Hill Investment Trust, Leopold Joseph Sterling Fund, Norscott Hotels, S I Group, Final: Arbuthnot Government Securities Trust, Arbuthnot Japan Growth Fund, British Assets Trust, Goodman Brothers, Mangrove, Bronze Holdings, Rand Mines Properties, Walker & Hony Group.

FRIDAY Interim: Henry Boot and Sons, Brent Walker Holdings, Channel Tunnel Investment Holdings, Hunting Petroleum Services, Photax (London), Polymark International, Prince of Wales Hotels, Toshiba Corporation, E Upton and Sons, Final: Fitzwilliam.

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week
FT Ind 100 1050.9 (+23.4)
FT All Share 852.75 (+10.00)
FT Govt Securities 84.57 (+0.43)
FT SE 100 1341.2 (+18.9)
Bergains 24.29
Datastream USM 106.08 (-0.05)
New York Dow Jones 1368.84 (+28.90)
Tokyo Nikkei Dow 12979.22 (+23.30)
Hong Kong Hang Seng 1639.89 (+56.34)

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 11 1/2 %
3-month Interbank 11 1/2 % - 11 3/4 %
3-month eligible bill 11 1/2 %
buying rate 11 1/2 % - 11 3/4 %
US Prime Rate 9.50 %
Federal Funds 7 1/4 % - 7 1/2 %
3-month Treasury Bills 7 1/4 % - 7 1/2 %
30-year bonds 10 1/2 % - 10 3/4 %

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week
London: £ \$1.4285 (+0.0177)
DM \$3.7644 (+0.0122)
Sfr \$3.0955 (+0.0165)
FF 11.4976 (+0.0564)
Yen 307.23 (+3.85)
Index 80.6 (+0.6)
New York: £ \$1.4285
DM \$3.7644 (+0.0122)
Sfr \$3.0955 (+0.0165)
FF 11.4976 (+0.0564)
Yen 307.23 (+3.85)
Index 80.6 (+0.6)

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Oppenheimer European	+43.1%	1st
Oppenheimer UK	+44.2%	5th

*figures are offer to bid net income reinvested 1.10.84 - 1.10.85. Source: Planned Savings.

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Norman equals course record to inspire an Australian conquest

Greg Norman completed a marvelous week when he put together a round of 65, seven under par, to equal the course record, to lead Australia to a comprehensive 3-0 win over the United States in the inaugural Dunhill Cup final on the Old Course at St Andrews yesterday.

For a few glorious moments, the charismatic Norman was on a new course record - one better than that set by Neil Coles in 1970 - but he took three putts on the 17th green to besmirch an otherwise flawless performance.

Norman's conquest of Mark O'Meara - he won by no less than six shots - inflated Australian morale to such an extent that Graham Marsh and Ray Floyd and Curtis Strange respectively by comfortable three-shot margins.

Since the three Australians shared a first prize of £225,000 it was hardly surprising that the dispute between Marsh and Graham concerning appearance money at tournaments in their native country, which was well documented during the preparations for this event, was forgotten.

Marsh and Graham had no hesitation in showering praise

upon one another, although, without question, the hero of the Australian team was Norman, who won each of his four matches during the week with a collective score of 275, which is 13 under par.

Norman has yet to win an Open Championship - indeed he lacks the prestige of a major championship in his record - so he might be somewhat aggrieved to learn that his overall aggregate of 13 under par is the same as that of the late, great, Seve Ballesteros.

Ballesteros, who won the second of his two Open titles at the headwaters of the game in 1984, is to be the touring professional of the Old Course and Country Club. The deal will be tied up with another contract to be renewed shortly by Ballesteros with the La Manga Club in Spain.

Seve Ballesteros signed a contract at St Andrews yesterday that will be worth \$1m over the next five years to him and his three brothers, Manuel, Vicente, and Baldomero.

Ballesteros, who won the second of his two Open titles at the headwaters of the game in 1984, is to be the touring professional of the Old Course and Country Club. The deal will be tied up with another contract to be renewed shortly by Ballesteros with the La Manga Club in Spain.

Morever, his final round of the week must be recognized as one of the finest composed at the home of golf, especially as, with the wind freshening during the afternoon, he faced the formidable O'Meara, who had

broken 70 in each of his three previous rounds.

The key to Norman's electrifying form was a tesson from his fellow countryman, Bruce Devlin, who spotted that Norman had the ball one inch too far forward in his stance. Fractions mean a great deal in golf, and employing this change, Norman emerged after 18 holes to expound that this performance rated as one of the three best striking rounds of his career.

In fact he was not required to hole a putt longer than 12 feet for his five birdies in an outward half of 31, and his card, which eventually contained eight birdies, was spoiled in the end only by his aggressive desire to hole from 30ft for another birdie at the 17th.

Norman sent the ball six feet past the hole and he missed the return, but, come the end, it mattered not. Australia, the second seeds, had won their most important golf tournament as a team since Devlin and Graham carried them to victory in the 1970 World Cup.

FINANCIAL AUSTRALIA: United States 0 (G Norman 65, M O'Meara 71; G Marsh 71, R Floyd 74; D Graham 69, C Strange 72).

WORLD-PLACE PLAY-OFF: Scotland 2, Wales 1 (S Lyle 70, J Woodman 71; G Marsh 70, D Llewellyn 76; S Torrance 74, P Pardon 71).

Brown at the front after seven birdies in 10 holes

Pensacola, Florida (Reuters) - Ken Brown, of Britain, played his finest round in two years on the PGA tour on Saturday as he scored a seven-under-par 64 tie with John Cook and Donny Edwards for the third round lead in the Pensacola Open.

Brown, who birdied seven of the first 10 holes, only once failed to achieve at least par as he recorded a 54-hole total of 202, 11 under par for the 7,093-yard Perido Bay course.

Cook, who shot an eight-under-par 63 for the first round lead, made a 68 to keep up with Brown and Edwards, who scored his second 67. Calvin Peete, who won here in 1983, Cili Morgan, Mark McCumber and Steve Bottom were one shot back on 203.

"After 10 holes I thought I might do something special," Brown said. He birdied six of the first nine holes for a 29 and then birdied the 10th.

"I had thoughts of shooting 59 if I could go on and birdie the 11th because it certainly is a hole you can birdie." That was not to be as he took three putts from 50 feet for a six on the par-five 11th. Brown ended in last money with one more birdie, at the 16th.

Cook took one-over-par on three of the first seven holes but he came alive with an eagle-three at the 15th, where he hit a driver and then a three-wood to reach the green.

Edwards had the lead to himself at 12 under par but he took one over par at the 17th when he hit into a bunker.

Calvin Peete, who won here in 1983, Cili Morgan, Mark McCumber and Steve Bottom were one shot back on 203.

"After 10 holes I thought I might do something special," Brown said. He birdied six of the first nine holes for a 29 and then birdied the 10th.

Brown: out in 29

EQUESTRIANISM

Peaches and cream occasion

From Jenny MacArthur, Boekelo, the Netherlands

The United States swept to victory at the Three-day event here yesterday when Bruce Davidson, one of their Olympic team gold medal winners held on to his overnight lead on the nine-year-old R Peaches, and his compatriot R Walrus, who was up to take second place on The Gray Goose.

The United States also won the team competition in which Britain finished second.

Mark Todd of New Zealand, completed three days of faultless riding when he finished third on Mr and Mrs Michael Weizman's outstanding seven-year-old Michael Day, the winner at Rotherfield Park in August and now a likely runner at Badminton in April.

Lucinda Green on SR Direct Mail's 10-year-old Shannagh was the highest-placed British rider but after a superb cross-country round she dropped from second to fourth place when they hit fence two, a small white gate in yesterday's show jumping.

It is the first time since the event started in 1971 that a British rider has not been in the top three.

Of the other 17 British riders competing Helen Ogden, aged 21, a team member on Sunlighter and Debbie Saffell in the eight-year-old Ballydoo, a horse which has been much admired here, both gave

exemplary performances to take sixth and eighth places respectively.

The other three team members: Lorna Clarke on Danville, Rachel Lunt on Piplet and Anne-Marie Taylor on Jimmy Cricket, also acquitted themselves well, and considering that, with the exception of Mrs Clarke, they were relatively inexperienced team up against a top American team their second place was well-deserved. Robert Lemieux on The Gammestier dropped out of contention after a stall in the water fence of the cross-country.

There was plenty of drama yesterday starting at the veterinary inspection where the French horse Kopio, lying second overnight, was reported unwell and did not come forward. Neither did the West German horse Imp who had been in eighth place. The West Germans also lost Bettina Overesch's Peace-time who was spun.

The course for the show jumping was ominously small for the British riders, but with the team riders, excitement over Mrs Green's chances increased when Bertoni and Gerd Sybrecht, who had been lying fourth equal with Todd's Peaches, the wrong course and were eliminated.

Then it was Todd's turn - his very presence in the arena being little short of a miracle after his crash through a wooden barrier at the start of Saturday's cross-country. But yesterday, both horse and rider looking fit and well, they produced a round clear round and moved to Wales on The Gray Goose, who were lying in third position.

Mrs Green then made her fateful error, giving Davidson one fence in hand. But Davidson, twice the world champion, had no need of any advantage. Spurred on, perhaps, by the British protest after his cross-country round - it was claimed that he had had a refusal at the water but it was not upheld - he and Dr Peaches made no mistake.

Davidson is now in the enviable position of having the three top horses - R Peaches, The Pilot Kid and J J Babu - for possible selection for next year's world championships.

RESULTS: Individual: 1, R Peaches (G Davidson, US); 43.40; 2, The Gray Goose (R Wales, US); 45.10; 3, Michael Day (M Todd, UK); 45.10; 4, Shannagh (L Green, NZ); 45.10; 5, Sunlighter (H Ogden, NZ); 45.10; 6, Ballydoo (D Saffell, NZ); 45.10; 7, Jimmy Cricket (A Taylor, NZ); 45.10; 8, Danville (L Clarke, NZ); 45.10; 9, Piplet (R Lunt, NZ); 45.10; 10, The Gammestier (R Lemieux, NZ); 45.10; 11, Peace-time (B Overesch, NZ); 45.10; 12, Imp (G Sybrecht, NZ); 45.10; 13, Kopio (F France, NZ); 45.10; 14, Walrus (B Davidson, NZ); 45.10; 15, Peaches (M Todd, NZ); 45.10; 16, Shannagh (L Green, NZ); 45.10; 17, Sunlighter (H Ogden, NZ); 45.10; 18, Ballydoo (D Saffell, NZ); 45.10; 19, Jimmy Cricket (A Taylor, NZ); 45.10; 20, Danville (L Clarke, NZ); 45.10; 21, Piplet (R Lunt, NZ); 45.10; 22, The Gammestier (R Lemieux, NZ); 45.10; 23, Peace-time (B Overesch, NZ); 45.10; 24, Imp (G Sybrecht, NZ); 45.10; 25, Kopio (F France, NZ); 45.10; 26, Walrus (B Davidson, NZ); 45.10; 27, Peaches (M Todd, NZ); 45.10; 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With fluent Italian and Spanish, shorthand and legal experience not required. Would be required to operate A.E.S. word processor but will cross train. Apart from normal secretarial duties you will be required to keep the office running during business hours. Typing speed about 70 wpm.
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARASITOLOGY

Applications are invited for a post of University Lecturer in the Department of Parasitology, appointment to commence on 1 January 1986 or as soon thereafter as possible. The Department of Parasitology will unite with the Department of Pathology to form a single department.

Candidates should hold a Ph.D. degree or equivalent and have several years post-graduate experience in parasitology and in the application of molecular, biochemical or immunological techniques to the investigation of the developmental biology of parasites or of host-parasite relationships. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students. The salary will be commensurate with experience and postgraduate levels.

Step: £20,775 for eleven annual increments to £12,085 (under review).

Further information about the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Biology, 19 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1QA, to whom applications (10 copies) including a curriculum vitae, list of publications and the names of not more than three referees, should be sent on or before 11 November 1985.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE, OXFORD, OX1 1NF RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited from men and women graduates wishing to undertake research in Economics, Politics, Sociology, Social Psychology, Recent Economic History, International Law, International Management Studies, Public and Social Administration, International and Public Law. To be eligible, candidates must not be more than 35 years of age, must have a first class honours degree or equivalent, and must have been awarded a first class honours degree or equivalent in a relevant subject. The Fellowship will be for two years, with a salary of £15,000 per annum (under review). The Fellowship will be for two years, with a salary of £15,000 per annum (under review). The Fellowship will be for two years, with a salary of £15,000 per annum (under review).

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA INFORMATION OFFICER

The University's Information Officer is responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for the internal and external communications generally, including press releases, public relations and information, and the management of the University's publications. We are currently seeking to fill this important post with a graduate who has experience in public relations and information work, preferably in a university or other public body. Experience in the media would also be helpful. Salary on a scale rising to £15,000 per annum (under review). Applications (three copies) which should contain a full curriculum vitae, including date of birth, together with the names and addresses of three referees to whom references may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ (telephone 07603 36161 ext 2126) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 11 November 1985. No forms of application are issued.

University of London CHAIR OF COMPUTING SCIENCE TENANT AT IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Senate invites applications for a Chair of Computing Science tenant at the Department of Computing at Imperial College. Candidates should have demonstrated an interest in Logic as it applies to computing science. They should have significant research achievements and an interest in the teaching of the subject. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students. The salary will be commensurate with experience and postgraduate levels.

Applications (10 copies) must be received by the Academic Registrar, 17, University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should be obtained, not later than 11 November 1985. No forms of application are issued.

University Birmingham Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry CHAIR AND HEADSHIP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANESTHETICS

Applications are invited for the Chair and Headship of the Department of Anaesthetics. Salary in the clinical professional range, maximum £26,080 with superannuation. Further particulars available from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (15 copies: 1 from overseas candidates) should be sent by 25th November 1985. An Equal Opportunities Employer.

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The Master,

Haileybury, Hertford, SG13 7NU.

by 27th October. Further details may be obtained by telephoning the Head of Science, Dr. J. R. Williams on Hobbies (0992) 460229.

NORTHBOURNE PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Appointment of

HEAD

The Governors of the school invite applications for this post which falls vacant in April 1986.

Full details may be obtained by writing to the Secretary to the Governors at Northbourne Park School, Betteshanger, nr Deal, Kent CT14 0NW.

HEADSHIP

MILLFIELD JUNIOR SCHOOL

(Edgarley Hall)

I.A.P.S. Co-educational, boarding/day. 437 pupils; 60 members of staff.

Written particulars from the Headmaster, Millfield School, Street, Somerset BA16 0YD, to whom applications are invited by 29th November 1985.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Publicise your Scholarships, Bursaries, Forthcoming Open Days and Courses to 1,303,000* Times readers ON SATURDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER in our Independent Schools Feature. For further information please call: Stanley Marek on 01-837 3774 (*NRS figure Jan-June 1985)

Association of Commonwealth Universities

Applications are invited from graduates with good honours degrees for a post of GRADUATE or ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT in the Commonwealth Scholarship department of the Association, which provides the United Kingdom Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. Preference will be given to candidates with experience of comparable work, and of the computerisation of office systems. The work offers good administrative experience and involves close co-operation with British and other Commonwealth universities. Salary in range of £3,885 to £10,740 (plus London Allowance of £1,297). Superannuation under USS. Appointment to be taken up as soon as possible. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, ACU, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, to whom applications should be sent not later than 6 November 1985.

University of Glasgow DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING SCIENCE

DIGITAL DESIGN MANAGER
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Digital Design Manager in the Department of Computing Science. The post is a full-time position of further expansion in the Department. The person appointed will have considerable responsibility for the design and implementation of digital hardware related projects in the Department. Salary will be within £11,875-£14,925 on Grade 1 of the scales for Other Related Staff, with placement according to qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Officer, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, to whom applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of not more than three referees, should be sent on or before 15th November 1985. In reply please quote Ref. No. 5867E.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

An interesting vacancy will arise in January in the Registry of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine which has an international, student population. The Assistant Registrar is deputy to the Registrar and has responsibility for a wide range of duties, including student admissions and the day-to-day operation and future development of a computerised record system. Applications are invited from graduates and others with relevant administrative experience, preferably to higher education. Salary will be within the range for university administrative staff: £17,597 - £23,447 inclusive of London weighting (under review) with membership of USS. Please write with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to the Personnel Officer, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT. Closing date 5 November.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK KRATOS RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP IN MASS SPECTROMETRY

Applications are invited for the Kratos Research Professorship in Mass Spectrometry in the Department of Chemistry. The post has been created with the aid of financial support from Kratos Analytical Instruments and is suitable in the current situation for a period of seven years. The appointment will encompass the duties of research in mass spectrometry and gas-phase ion chemistry and the successful applicant will have the opportunity of working closely with Kratos Analytical Instruments on the development of new techniques and applications of mass spectrometry. Applications (three copies) together with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent by 29th November 1985 to the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, from whom further particulars can be obtained. Please quote Ref. No. 12/A/85/J. The salary will be on the Professional scale, current minimum £18,070 p.a. (under review).

PREP. AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HEAD OF BIOLOGY

Wellington College, Berkshire
Required for September 1986. The Biology Dept. consists of 4 full-time teachers and 1 part-time and is well provided with resources and technical support. The Department will be moving into new buildings at the end of 1986.

The College has 800 pupils and an impressive academic record, especially in the Sciences.

Applications with full C.V. and the names of 2 referees to: The Master, Wellington College, Cranborne, Dorset, by 6 November.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE, DORSET

Applications for teachers of History, Economics and Mathematics. From September 1986. For further details, please apply to: The Headmaster, Winchester College, Winchester, Hampshire SO9 5JL.

HORIZONS

Stepping into the unknown

Corinne Julius looks
at the advantages
in volunteering for
a new way of life

Television has brought the famine in Ethiopia and the Sudan into our living rooms. Pictures of the starving and the publicity surrounding the Live Aid concert have been interspersed with discussions not only on why the famine happened, but on development issues in general.

People who previously have not been concerned with development in the Third World, have begun to think about what contribution they could make to change. Enquiries to Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) trebled in a month and still remain well above their previous rate.

Volunteering in the Third World could just be a trendy fad, but organizations such as VSO that have been sending volunteers to the Third World for 27 years are keen to harness this upsurge of interest and to attract a wider spread of volunteers with a broad range of skills.

Many are put off volunteering by the thought that their profession or trade may not be relevant to Third World needs, assuming, incorrectly, that it is only teachers or agriculturalists who are in demand. But the variety of openings is vast and includes nurses, nutritionists, skilled vehicle mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, engineers, business advisors, community workers, and weavers.

Volunteers are involved in all aspects of agriculture, health, social work, business development, trades, crafts, engineering and technical skills. Outside education, volunteers are normally based on projects, initiated by community groups, governments or missions from within the host nation.

Projects are requested by the VSO field staff, submitted by local organizations. Many projects are in isolated locations with no back-up and few resources. Volunteers are the employees of a project and not of VSO. They live and work with their local colleagues.

Accommodation, pay and transport is provided by the development country. Pay is adequate for a local standard of living, but does not support expatriate luxuries. VSO pays for travel expenses to and from the project, medical insurance, class III National Insurance and special training and grants.

Experience has taught VSO that

volunteers need certain qualities: adaptability in coping with a different culture; self-sufficiency and the ability to work alone; resilience against numerous frustrations; disappointments and criticism; sensitivity, patience to achieve change slowly, and a sense of humour.

Volunteers are recruited in two cycles each year for departure in September and January. Applicants can apply direct to VSO or through the British Volunteer programme of which VSO is one of the four agencies sending volunteers. Jobs are advertised in the national Press and specialist publications.

Applicants are interviewed with several possible vacancies in mind. If an applicant is selected details are sent to the prospective employer overseas for confirmation. The process takes between six to eight months.

Volunteers receive extensive training. They are given project assessments, a briefing pack on the country conditions and personal needs. Volunteers participate in a skills training course - for example, teaching skills for the use in appropriate technology.

Before leaving there is a one-week country briefing course, where VSOs meet other volunteers recently returned from the country for which they are destined.

Being volunteers is very demanding so why does it appeal? Jeremy Ockelford is a 32-year-old civil engineer who, after 10 years of working in Britain for a civil contractor and then London Transport, is going to Nepal as a water engineer. Jeremy was discontented with the UK engineering industry and wanted to be more involved in the community and the environment.

In career terms he was interested in water supply and sanitation, which in Britain is difficult to break into without experience. He was initially accepted for a VSO post in Sudan which fell through, although on VSO's recommendation to Oxfam he spent several months there involved in emergency relief work.

His expectations on leaving for Nepal for his job and career are working with the local community at village level to design and install water supply. In the long term this will give him useful professional experience.

Kevin Gallaher, a design development engineer, was attracted to VSO at college. Eighteen months after completing his sandwich course he is now in Nigeria where he will be

teaching appropriate technology in a secondary school.

His expectations are those of many volunteers. He expects to get as much out of being in Nigeria as he will be able to give. He is excited at working and living in another culture and at being stretched to his full potential.

How VSOs fare on their return has been studied by Richard Bennett, VSOs evaluation officer. The average time taken by volunteers to find a job is three to six months although 50 per cent of these jobs are only short term. Sixty per cent of those who return claim to have found a job in their sphere of interest within six months, although 25 per cent of all are still looking for the right job three years later.

Two-thirds of all volunteers feel that the experience affected their abilities and what they wanted to do next. The remaining third had initially wanted to do development work, have two years out or were on secondment. Of the two-thirds who are changed by their experience, 50 per cent wanted to be involved in development work in Britain or abroad.

Technical and business people felt that they wanted to change to jobs with more social-community commitment than they had held before their VSO experience. The other half had

developed a range of skills - technical, personal, social and management - and had increased their self-confidence, self-reliance, ability to communicate to work in a team and decision making.

Tim Dauncey, 26, is a good example of the latter. He applied to VSO while completing a business studies degree and industrial design diploma. VSO told him to get more experience and he worked as a chippy and labourer before being selected for the job of a station manager in Papua New Guinea.

As station manager, Tim was responsible for the construction and maintenance of the small town infrastructure. He acted as architect, surveyor and contractor responsible to the local community.

Tim found his two-and-a-half years enormously rewarding. No job in Britain is likely to give him similar satisfaction to offer the opportunity for development of so many professional skills.

For further information contact: Voluntary Service Overseas, 9 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PW, tel: 01-235 5191; or The British Volunteer Programme, 22 Colman Fields, London N1 7AG, tel: 01-226 6616. A useful pack entitled *Thinking About Volunteering*, 50p, from Returned Volunteer Action, 1 Amwell Street, London EC1R 1UL, tel: 01-278 6804.

Further details and application form from The Headmaster, Fettes College, Edinburgh EH10 1QX.

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EDUCATIONAL COURSES

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Gateway to a career as an officer in the Army's technical corps.

Applications for the September 1986 intake close on December 1st 1985. Boys should be between 16 and 17½ years old at time of entry. Applicants should have, or expect to obtain, 5 good 'O' level passes (or equivalent) including Maths, Physics, English Language and ideally Chemistry. For further details and a prospectus please write to: The Principal, Dept G54, Welbeck College, Worksop, Notts, S80 3LN.

Army Officer

Applications for the September 1986 intake close on December 1st 1985. Boys should be between 16 and 17½ years old at time of entry. Applicants should have, or expect to obtain, 5 good 'O' level passes (or equivalent) including Maths, Physics, English Language and ideally Chemistry. For further details and a prospectus please write to: The Principal, Dept G54, Welbeck College, Worksop, Notts, S80 3LN.

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL LONDON SE22

CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS AND BURSAR

Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerk to the Governors and Bursar. For details write to the Clerk to the Governors of James Allen's Girls' School at Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD.

For details write to the Clerk to the Governors of James Allen's Girls' School at Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD.

DIRECTOR OF ART FETTES COLLEGE EDINBURGH

Required in September 1986 for this constructional boarding school of 450 pupils of whom 800 are in the Sixth Form a DIRECTOR OF ART to help a head and very successful department. Fettes Salary Scale. Married or unmarried accommodation available.

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